



THE HEALTH OF
BLACKPOOL



1964

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL



Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1964

BY

David W. Wauchob

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As constituted 31st December, 1964).

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN A. ASHWORTH, J.P.

Council Members on the nomination of the General Purposes Committee:

Chairman:

Councillor C. NUTTALL, J.P., F.C.A.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A. E. WALTON.

Alderman Mrs. J. ROBINSON, J.P.

Coun. W. S. LAIDLAW.

Coun. J. J. HARRISON.

Coun. H. MYERS.

Coun. Mrs. C. M. KORRIS.

2 Council Members of nomination of Education Committee:

Coun. A. SAGAR

Coun. Mrs. M. RILEY.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool and Fylde Division of B.M.A.:

R. E. N. TATTERSALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

C. S. PHILIP, M.B., Ch.B.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool Executive Council:

Mr. J. HULMES

Mr. P. VARLEY, M.P.S.

4 Non-Council Members (Women) on nomination of Corporate Members:

Miss A. M. HAWORTH.

Mrs. H. ROBINSON.

Mrs. E. REVELL.

Mrs. A. SHUTTLEWORTH.

1 Non-Council Member on nomination of Local Dental Committee:

Mr. J. KENNEDY.

2 Non-Council Members on nomination of Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee:

Mr. R. SPENCER.

Mr. J. FORD.

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN A. ASHWORTH, J.P.

Chairman:

Alderman J. WALSH

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor H. W. BARNES, J.P.

Alderman J. H. SMYTHE, M.A.

Coun. N. W. CROSLAND.

Alderman A. E. STUART, J.P.

Coun. J. METCALFE.

Coun. E. BIBBY.

Coun. A. PILLING, D.S.M.

Coun. T. BOX

Coun. Mrs. M. RILEY, J.P.

Coun. L. GREENWOOD.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

DAVID W. WAUCHOB, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

HERBERT JAMES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow) D.P.H.

Assistant Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

OSWALD ANDREW PROSSER, M.B., B.Ch. (Rand) D.C.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.)

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

MARIE-JOYCE RIBCHESTER, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow)

IVOR JAMES COPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).

PHILIP W. LANG, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edinburgh), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow).

ANNE E. C. JEWSBURY, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Principal School Dental Officer:

MARSHALL SMITH, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.).

Consultant Dental Surgeon (Part-time)

H. ACKERS, M.B., F.D.S., R.C.S.E., R.F.C.S.

Dental Officers:

R. MARTYN, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

H. MARSHALL, L.D.S.

Mrs. J. HOPKINSON, L.D.S., (Manchester) (Part-time).

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant:

JOHN A. BENTLEY, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant:

R. PRYAR, A.C.C.S.

Section Chief Clerk (Clinics):

R. DOWLING.

Section Senior Clerks:

J. A. BRIERLEY.

J. RICHARDSON.

F. CURWEN.

Section Senior Clerk (Clinics):

Miss K. HULLAH.

Clerical Assistant:

Miss N. BROWN.

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health:

Miss I. WILKINSON.

Male Clerks:

J. COOKSON.

M. THORNTON.

S. WEBSTER.

Female Clerks:

Miss M. TOPPING

Miss E. B. ROBINSON.

Miss M. BRAIN.

Miss J. ROBINSON.

Mrs. M. MAY.

Miss J. SHEARE.

Miss S. A. CHEERS.

Mrs. M. SMITH.

Miss M. HAMILTON.

Miss G. SWANN.

Miss B. JACKSON.

Miss M. E. STONE.

Mrs. B. MARTIN.

Mrs. B. SWIFT.

Shorthand Typists:

Mrs. M. WILKS.

Miss A. DUGDALE.

Telephonist:

Mrs. E. M. REID

HOME NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and
Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss G. IRELAND S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Midwives:

Mr. V. E. AINSWORTH, S.C.M., S.R.N.
Mrs. E. BOULTON, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Miss. M. DEAKIN, S.C.M.
Miss I. DUXBURY, S.C.M., S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Miss D. M. KEIGHLEY, S.C.M., S.R.N.
Mrs. S. M. WRIGHT, S.C.M.

District Nurses:

Mrs. P. E. ADAMS, S.R.N.
Mrs. D. BENNETT, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. A. V. BRADSHAW, S.R.N.
Miss S. A. CLARKSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.H.
Mrs. S. E. COOPER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. E. CROOK, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. J. DALE, S.R.N.,
Mrs. I. DEWHURST, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. C. DOBSON, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. H. F. EARNSHAW, S.R.N.,
Mrs. R. ELLIOTT, S.R.N.
Miss B. FENTON, S.R.N.
Mrs. D. C. FOSTER, S.R.N.
Mrs. I. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. G. HINDLE, S.R.N.
Mrs. KITCHEN, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Mrs. M. McROY, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. N. ROE, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. L. M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Miss A. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., (Part-time)
Mrs. D. SHAW, S.R.N. (Part-time).
Mrs. C. SIXSMITH, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. SLACK, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. M. SPINETTO, S.R.N.
Mrs. G. STEWART, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. B. THOMPSON, S.R.N.
Miss D. WEBSTER, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. WHITWORTH, S.R.N.
Mrs. C. WILLIAMS, S.R.N.

Male District Nurses:

Mr. C. E. HARRIS, S.R.N.
Mr. J. H. RENNIE, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mr. G. S. ROLLINSON, S.R.N.

HEALTH VISITING

Superintendent Health Vivitor/
School Nurse:

Miss C. R. RYAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing (P.H.)
Cert.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. A. BRINING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Mrs. H. P. BROWN, S.R.N., H.V.
Mrs. E. M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss O. D. HANSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss C. HARDMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. M. HARRAP, S.R.N., M.S.S.Ch., H.V.
Miss A. R. HICKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. B. MARSDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., S.I.
Miss S. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss J. N. PARSONAGE, S.R.N., H.V.
Miss M. PARTINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
Miss S. ROE, S.R.N., H.V.
Miss M. RYDER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss D. SALISBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin.
(P.H.) Cert.

Miss M. SAUNDERS, S.R.N., H.V., Nursing Admin. (P.H. Cert.).
 Miss L. M. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. M. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss P. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V.
 Mrs. M. C. JOHNSTON, S.R.N., S.C.N., H.V., (Part-time).

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. A. DANIA, S.R.N.
 Mrs. N. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. M. FITZGERALD-LEE, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. HATTON, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. E. PARKER, S.R.N.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector: JOHN PICKARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (c).
Deputy Chief Pub. Health Inspector: A. DANIEL, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (c).
District Public Health Inspectors: T. W. LOMAX, (a), (b).
 D. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
 L. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (c), (d).
 E. SMITH, (a).
 W. MOISTER, (a), (b).
 E. W. BURROWS, (a), (b).
 J. PARKINSON, (a), (b).
 L. W. ORMROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
 J. GIBSON, M.R.S.H., A.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (d).
 I. S. MILLER, (a).
 R. HEBDEN, (a).
Pupil Public Health Inspectors: H. W. EVANS.
 J. C. HUNTER.
 D. W. MOISTER.
 P. J. B. SPENCER.
Pestologist: B. A. BLACKWELL.

PUBLIC ABBATTOIRS

Abattoir Superintendent: W. RILEY, (a), (b).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Senior Mental Welfare Officer: T. DOUGLAS, B.Sc. (Econ.).
Mental Welfare Officers: E. HAMBLETON.
 E. BOUND.
 H. T. SPEED.
Trainee Mental Welfare Officer: Miss A. ASHTON.
**Junior Training Centre—
 Supervisor:** Mrs. L. C. M. A. PRYAR, Dip.N.A.M.H.
Assistants: Miss P. THOMPSON, Dip. N.A.M.H.
 Miss M. E. ASHLEY.
 Miss C. HEATLEY.
 Mrs. R. IRVINE.
Handicraft Instructor: H. J. DODD.
Belmont House (Mental Health Hostel)—
Resident Warden Mr. C. WOOLLEY.
Resident Manageress: Mrs. D. WOOLLEY.
Resident Deputy Warden: Mr. F. BOOTH.
Resident Assistant Manageress:

HOME HELP SERVICE

Supervisor: Mrs. I. PARTINGTON.
Assistant Supervisor: Miss B. WADE.

LIGHT TREATMENT

Physiotherapists: Mrs. W. SHORE, M.C.S.P., (Part-time).
Mrs. M. M. NOBLETT, M.C.S.P., (Part-time).

CHIROPODY

Chiropodists: Mr. T. CATTON, M.Ch.S.,
Mrs. S. M. HOLMES, M.F.S.Ch., A.CH., M.E.S.Ch.,
(Part-time).
Mr. K. MURGATROYD, M.Ch.S., M.R.I.P.H.H., (Part-time).
Mr. C. CROOK, M.Ch.S., (Part-time).

DAY NURSERY

Matron: Mr. N. K. OLIVER, N.N.E.B.
Nursery Nurse: Miss N. ATKINSON.
Assistant: Miss W. GREEN.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: F. DIXON.

DENTAL SERVICE

Dental Attendants: Miss C. BANKS.
Miss K. BRUCE.
Mrs. S. V. SNOW-MILLER.
Mrs. W. WOOD (Part-time).
Mrs. E. WHITE (Part-time).

PUBLIC ANALYST

Public Analyst: Mr. J. G. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Deputy Public Analyst: Mr. R. SINAR, B.Pharm., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

- (a) Cert. of R.S.H. and Public Health Inspectors Education Board.
- (b) Cert. of R.S.H. for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Cert. of R.S.H. for Smoke Inspection.
- (d) Cert. of Sanitary Science.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Related Health Services Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for the year 1964 has been prepared on the lines of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/65. For easy reference with previous years and for the sake of continuity it has been arranged in similar sections to previous Reports.

The compilation of this Report has been considerably retarded by the untimely death of Mr. J. A. Bentley, Chief Administrative Assistant, on the 27th March, 1965. He had been with the Department since 1955 and had taken a very active part in the production of planning and development schemes of the Health Department. He will be greatly missed for his wide knowledge of all aspects of Local Authority subjects. He has left behind him a wonderful record of work carried out with loyalty and enthusiasm.

The year has shown an increase in the scope and the kind of facilities provided through the local health authorities. The motivation of this has come from a variety of reasons, not the least of which has been the striving for newer standards which have been brought about by a re-orientation of outlook and use of new techniques.

The increased birth rate and increased expectation of life have contributed their increasing pressures on local authority staff, where it has become more and more difficult to recruit staff of the calibre required to carry out this important work.

In addition, the so-called "new morality" has brought about a re-thinking of the position of the unmarried mother in society. This, combined with the now widespread use of the pill makes it necessary that children should have adequate education in health and hygiene and in which sex education takes a part. This positive action will be necessary if the irresponsible behaviour of what at present is a minority in conforming to the orthodox standards of behaviour is not further to increase.

In trying to cope with increased demands, staff have been placed under considerable strain. It is a pleasure to be able to record again this year, as in previous years, the amount of voluntary overtime work which has been carried out by the staff. However, the obvious necessity of having adequately trained staff available to carry out this work has become more apparent during the past year in all sections of the department.

As in former years it is intended to comment on those statistics which will be found later in the Report which reflect the problems of health and sickness and the associated trends which have been made discernible. One word of caution has got to be made here, that in dealing with a moderate sized population a few fortuitous deaths due to any one cause can make a considerable difference in the statistics for that year, and that it is necessary to view these trends over a period of time to be able to ascertain accurately the effects on the health of the community.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General estimates the civilian population for mid-year 1964 at 150,030, a decrease of 970 on 1963. This decrease in figures as now provided by the Registrar General contrasts strongly with those figures which are provided in the Ten-Year Hospital Plan which gave an estimated population for 1967 as 155,700.

It is evident that there is an increase in the "at risk" groups, consisting of the very elderly and the new born. It should also be remembered that the Registrar General's figure is an estimate of the resident population, but the population in this town at any time is considerably in excess of this.

Deaths associated with cancer showed a definite increase with 486 deaths compared with 443 in 1963. This was less than the record total of 491 established in 1962. Included in the number for this year were 134 deaths from cancer of the lung. This is the highest number of lung cancer deaths yet recorded, being twice that recorded for 1959. Increases of this order must eventually impress itself on those who succumb to so-called pleasures mentioned in the cigarette smoking advertisements.

Infant Mortality

This rate occupies a special position in vital statistics, not only because of its indication of loss of life but also because of its close correlation with social conditions. It is a pleasure to note the improvement of the statistics relating to the death of children in the first year of life. Only 47 children died during this period compared with 65 in the previous year. This gives a rate of 23.2 per thousand live births, which has only been bettered once before during 1957 when a rate of 22.8 was recorded. However, this figure gives no cause for complacency, as it is still higher than the national average, which is 20, that being the lowest rate yet returned for England and Wales. There can be little doubt therefore that the figure for this town can be still further improved. This will require better general public health measures and medical services and improved social conditions.

Neo-Natal Mortality

The improvement recorded above is also paralleled in the first month of life, during which 31 children died, as compared with 41 in the previous year. Of these 29 did not survive the first week of life. The neo-natal mortality rate of 15.8 shows a decrease from the previous year of 19.8. The average figure for England and Wales for 1964 was 13.8.

The perinatal mortality, defined as the number of stillbirths after the 28th week, and deaths during the first week of life, totalled 68, giving a rate of 32.3, compared with 33.2 in the previous year and a national average of 28.2.

A curious factor influencing these figures is geographical. Differences which amount to over 30% occur as one moves across the country from East Anglia to the North West region. Nor can they be related only to the predominance of lower social classes in a more highly populated industrial area. Other factors must be taken into account and these are the subject of intense national research at the present time.

Maternal and Child Welfare

In the field of child welfare the "at risk" registers are now well established, and special observation of appropriate children is being carried out. The register having been commenced from the 1st January, 1964, much of the work of the Child Welfare Clinics is now related to the assessment and recording of developmental characteristics and in the diagnosis of potential chronic illness.

Clinics have also been used as outlets for other information on child care, as well as home accident prevention campaigns. Attendance at clinics still runs at an exceptionally high level and is obviously a service which is appreciated by the mothers. During the year a commencement was made on the building of a combined maternity/child welfare and school clinic on land in Abbey Road. It is hoped that this will provide additional facilities for those in the south end of the town where it has not been possible for all those who wished to attend clinics.

Maternal Mortality

Perhaps one of the most pleasing features of this Report is to be able to place on record that once again there have been no deaths of mothers due to pregnancy and child bearing. Three consecutive years have now passed with no maternal deaths.

This reflects great credit on all concerned with the maternity services, whether they work in the hospital, general practitioner, or local authority. This could only have been achieved by a good measure of co-ordination between the hospital and domiciliary midwifery services. It leads one to hope that in the future there may also be no maternal morbidity as well.

Midwifery

During the year it has been possible to introduce the night rota system which gives the Municipal Midwife the equivalent of a five-day week. This, accompanied by assistance with transport and housing, has enabled a full midwifery staff to be recruited. The increased number of cases being admitted to hospital has naturally reduced those which have been looked after at home, and this has made it difficult to find sufficient experience for pupil midwives, and tends to restrict the training of additional midwives, who are still required to produce evidence of district experience. Early discharge from hospital has not made as heavy demands on the service as had been first thought. The ultimate development of the "Ten Year Plan" will provide additional hospital beds and it now seems probable that the need for a domiciliary service will be greatly reduced.

Home Nursing

Home Nursing is one of the best known services supplied by the local authority. Generally it is possible to meet the demand without too much difficulty and many appreciative comments have been received, especially relating to the late visiting service. A nurse is only able to spend a limited time with an elderly person, and unless relatives are in the home and willing to give sufficient attention, much additional support is needed. It may be that some sort of auxiliary nursing service, using less highly qualified staff, might be useful to provide bathing and washing for those who are incapacitated and housebound. Many who live alone do not merit the attention of a fully qualified home nurse, although they may be fairly incapacitated, and they cannot bath themselves. Home nursing provides very welcome assistance to cases which do not require admission to hospital, but it should be remembered if a person requires 24-hour attention, then this is something which a local authority is never able to provide, and in those circumstances admission to hospital will be necessary in most cases, and even in those cases where it may be admitted that medical attention is not required.

Recent advances in techniques have brought about a change in outlook relating to equipment provided for the district nursing service. Provision will shortly have to be made for the use of surgical and pre-sterilised equipment. This would reduce still further the amount of time the nurse would have to spend in the home sterilising and getting her equipment ready, but does again emphasise the need to be able to spend a longer time talking to those who are isolated.

Health Visiting

Attachment of health visitors to general practitioners continued throughout the year. This helped to reduce much of the misunderstanding and ignorance of health visitors' duties, and it has formed the basis of the establishment of fruitful working relationships. The image of the health visitor is rapidly changing from that of an authoritarian supervisor to one whose services have been increasingly requested both by hospitals and general practitioners. In the face of this increasing demand there will need to be a radical re-assessment of the service if the health visitor is not to find that she is becoming a Jack-of-all-trades. Her primary aim must, and should continue to, lie with preventative rather than curative medicine. It is only in this approach to our health services that there can be any hope of reducing the very heavy expenditure which is now being incurred in the provision of curative and therapeutic medicine.

Home Help Service

During the year heavy demands were made on the Home Help Service. This was particularly felt during the early part of the year when members of the Health Committee expressed their growing concern over the facilities to help the number of sick and old people in the town. It is inevitable in this town that the Home Helps spend most of their time with these groups.

A problem facing many families today is who will look after the children and do the housework when mother is taken ill and admitted to hospital. Few people appear to realise that help is available in this kind of domestic crisis. Most of the requests for Home Helps come from doctors, hospital almoners and health visitors, and all enthusiastically agree that this service forms a vital link in our health and welfare services.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The work of immunising the population of Blackpool continued without stop during 1964. Although the numbers coming forward are not as good as would be expected in an area fully familiar with the benefits, the effect of the programme is obvious.

There has been the virtual disappearance of the common infectious diseases as causes of mortality. This success makes it more important than ever to ensure that the need for vaccination and immunisation is brought forcibly to the attention of parents.

The popularisation of this important aspect of promoting health is almost entirely the work of the Health Visitors. In spite of the increasing pressures which have been put on their time they are to be complimented on having improved on last year's figures.

Ambulance Services

The Ambulance Service now operates 17 vehicles. Some five of these have been in operation for seven years, and are now in need of replacement, having completed approximately 180,000 miles each. Increasing demands have been made on this service by the new facilities for treatment being provided at the hospitals at Moss Side and Wesham Park. The introduction of diesel trains, whilst undoubtedly doing British Railways a good turn, has introduced difficulties in the transport of stretcher cases by train. Previously facilities were available for a stretcher to be placed along the full length of the compartment seat on a steam train. A diesel train bears no such seat, with the result that an increased number of cases has to go by road.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that the present radio control system had limitations. There are quite a few black spots in which control loses contact with a driver. This creates problems during normal use but during an emergency it will be a most serious handicap. Either a new location for the radio tower or a more powerful station may be required to provide a solution.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Tuberculosis

Although the death rate from tuberculosis has dropped considerably, there has been an increase recently in the number of cases notified. This emphasises the necessity of taking all preventive action possible to ensure the final elimination of this disease. Since 1957 facilities have been available for children who have attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. Whilst the acceptance rate has been satisfactory, further improvement is necessary to ensure that all school leavers are fully protected. During the year a mass miniature radiography unit visited the town and 11,843 persons were X-rayed, and 112 referred to their family doctor for further investigation at the Chest Clinic.

Care of the Aged and Chronic Sick

After-care services for the elderly continued fairly satisfactorily, despite the limitation imposed by staff shortages. The home laundry services to assist those who have incontinent relatives being nursed at home was introduced, and provided much welcome assistance. The service is not free, and a charge is made dependent on the financial circumstances.

A more positive approach must shortly be undertaken in the health maintenance of the elderly and the provision of a health advisory clinic would complete those services available for the elderly recommended in the Ministry of Health pamphlet. A close liaison between the geriatric hospital and the patients discharged home is essential to ensure successful rehabilitation. Most of the visiting staff find that this is time-consuming work, and in order to cover the wide variety of home visits, selection is essential. Many of the aged and lonely welcome someone to talk to and it is in this role that a voluntary organisation could be of valuable assistance.

In spite of all efforts which have been made to date, there have been instances when death of elderly persons has not been discovered for a number of days. This has often been due to the unwillingness of some of the elderly to avail themselves of help from neighbours or of the services of the local authority.

Mental Health

The absence of a hospital in this area admitting psychiatric cases meant that mentally disordered had to be treated in hospitals varying from 10 to 60 miles distant. This has caused difficulties, not only for the relatives who wish to visit, but also for the staff who are always anxious to maintain contact and attend case conferences. Whilst this difference between mental and physical illness was maintained it was difficult to get the public to accept mental illness without an aura of fear and suspicion. The Regional Hospital Board are to be complimented on the establishment of a day hospital for those requiring out-patient treatment. This hospital is unique in that since its inception it has not called on the ambulance service. The siting of this facility in the centre of one of the busiest areas of the town should do much to encourage a more tolerant attitude towards the mentally ill and their relatives.

Environmental Services

The shortage of staff in the environmental services continued throughout the year but due to diligent application to duty by the remainder most of the statutory duties in addition to emergency work was satisfactorily carried out.

Particular attention is drawn to the 5,145 re-inspections carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The repercussion of the Typhoid Outbreak at Aberdeen due to canned meat imposed a further 11,784 visits to premises throughout the town. During this week assistance was also obtained from the members of clerical staff. No cases directly attributable to this outbreak did occur in Blackpool but the incident did emphasise the necessity for continued vigilance in food handling and preparation. The economic complications of an outbreak of this type occurring during the season in a holiday resort are difficult to assess. Every step must be taken to minimise the chance of an outbreak commencing, but through misfortune should it occur then adequate trained and experienced staff must be ready to isolate the source of infection and trace contacts. Expenditure in this work will be evident as a worth-while insurance.

Due to the amount of time expended in connection with this outbreak some of the other essential routine inspections had to be curtailed and it is regretted that fewer inspections were paid to factories.

Slum Clearance

One of the pleasing developments during the year was the progress made in slum clearance, particularly in the Queenstown area, accompanied by the erection of the three tower blocks. It is obvious that this has been a very worthwhile scheme and could well be repeated in several other areas in the town which are coming ripe for development. The feeling of space and height in this area contrasts with the congested overcrowded atmosphere which previously was a feature of the area.

Public Abattoir

Again little progress appears to have been made in the provision of a new Public Abattoir. After very lengthy negotiations it was generally agreed to accept in principle a single-line system of dressing animals and to consider the formation of a Utility Company to be responsible for the management.

Voluntary Agencies

No report on the local Health Services would be complete without reference to the valuable work rendered by the Voluntary Service Organisations. It would take too long to list all these but particular thanks are due to the W.V.S. for their assistance in the Clinics. The Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and their work in the Adult Training Centres require special commendation. Associated with these are those valiant ladies who for many years have been running a creche for the mentally handicapped children. The Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade have always been willing to assist in emergencies when additional help is particularly valuable.

Other organisations have been particularly helpful in supplying goods in cash and in kind, and special reference must be made to the Trustees of the Foxton Dispensary and the Marie Curie Foundation, the Ladies of the Sick Poor, and Local Branch of the National Association for Mental Health.

To all these and those which had to be omitted because of brevity, the staff of the Health Department and in addition those who have benefited would wish to extend their appreciation and thanks.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Related Health Committees for their help and support. My thanks are also due to the Town Clerk and the other Chief Officers for their co-operation and assistance which has been willingly given at all times.

To all the members of the Health Department I owe a debt of gratitude for their loyalty and ready service which they have given throughout the year.

Municipal Health Centre,
Whitegate Drive,
Blackpool.
Tel. No.: Blackpool 63232.

D. W. WAUCHOB,
Medical Officer of Health.

**GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE BOROUGH**
GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (exclusive of foreshore)	8,650 acres
Area of foreshore and Tidal Water	2,076 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate mid-year 1964)	150,030
Population (Census 1961)	153,185
Number of inhabited houses	53,141
Number of empty houses	587
Rateable value of the Borough	£7,932,678
Product of a Penny Rate	£31,745

SOCIAL CONDITION IN THE BOROUGH

The Area Comparability Factors for births, 1.2 and deaths, 0.80, have remained as last year signifying the borough as a retirement resort. Figures from the 1961 census are still awaited to verify the exact position with regard to the proportion of the population who are over pensionable age.

The figures below, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Labour Exchange, show the employment position with regard to the borough.

Unemployed	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
June, 1964	877	226	18	10	1,131
December, 1964	1,871	644	69	65	2,649
Registered Disabled					
at 21/4/64	2,148	405	8	7	2,568
Unemployed Disabled					
suitable for ordinary employ- ment at June, 1964	129	24	—	—	153
at December, 1964	253	44	1	1	299
Unemployed—suitable for sheltered					
employment at June, 1964	20	—	—	—	20
at December, 1964	26	—	—	—	26

Trade and Industry—The employment position in the borough has changed little during the past year, with the seasonal nature of the town being fairly reflected in the figures quoted above. There is a continuing demand for skilled building trade operatives for the many housing projects in the area and a noticeable lack of short-time working or redundancies in the various manufacturing industries.

METEOROLOGY

Contrary to expectations 12 months ago, I am pleased to say that the meteorological report has again been prepared by Mr. W. V. Smith, Meteorologist and formerly of Blackpool.

Rainfall. Measured at 26.94". This was $6\frac{1}{2}$ " below the normal of 33.55". December, with 5 inches, more than twice its average, was the wettest month, and February, 0.49L only, the driest.

Sunshine. Totalled 1446.6 hours at the daily mean rate of 4 hours approximately, we below the normal of 1587.5 hours. June was the sunniest month with 198.1 hours.

Temperature. Mean distribution was about the average for any year at 48.8 degrees F. July was the warmest month with a mean temperature of 60 degrees F, and January the coldest with 38.6 degrees F.

Day maximum temperatures exceeding 70 degrees F. were registered on several days of each month between May and September inclusive, the absolute maximum being 78.6 degrees F. in late July. The lowest reading recorded, in January, was 12.2 degrees F. (about 20 degrees of frost).

Comments on the year, as a whole.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of a year which quickly allayed our fears of a repetition of the winter agonies of 1963, was the mild and exceptionally dry months of January and February, which, emulating the commendable pattern set by December 1963, produced only 1.52" of rain, less than one third of normal expectations.

Although this was offset by a lack-lustre March, the talisman of a wet but warming Spring, the summer overall was sunnier and drier than many of its predecessors. With September in a particularly benevolent mood, as reflected by much below average rainfall and more sun than we dared to hope for, we were truly thankful that this fickle season did much by its distilled brightness to fulfil our common supplications.

Indeed, some of the mellifluous melange lingered on into late October; thereafter, as was to be inevitably anticipated, the rains came in some abundance, and the deluges of December made sure that the last ten weeks fell into disrepute as the wettest period of 1964.

Nevertheless it was the driest year since 1955, drier even than that great public benefactor 1959, which despite its peerless summer interlude had a much wetter winter and autumn. In fact 1964 was the driest since 1941 (24.22"). It is interesting to note here, perhaps with some misgivings, that over the last 60 years annual rainfall amounts over the area have been less than 27 inches in only three other years (1955, 1933, and 1905).

There is no doubt that 1964, endowing us as it did with the sixth best summer over the last 25 years, would have qualified for an Order of Merit were it not for the fact that the total sunshine for the year was no less than 141 hours below the normal, and thus the dullest since 1954 (1,386.5 hrs.) In this respect it had a remarkable similarity to 1947, which though still fondly remembered for its azure summer skies, also had fewer than 1450 hours. Suffice to point out that, as then, the sun in 1964 shone when most desired, with more than 1,000 hours of it between mid-May and September.

Let us therefore raise our sun-glasses to 1964, which although not quite a vintage year, did a great deal to destroy the impression abroad and elsewhere, albeit temporarily, that Britishers must always lead "sheltered" lives!

VITAL STATISTICS

						Male	Female	Total
Live Births:	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	917	912	1,829
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	121	118	239
	Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 pop.					13.8		
	Birth Rate (Standardised) per 1,000 pop.					16.6		
Stillbirths:	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	10	27	37
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)					18.5		
	Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...		.26		
Total live and still births						1,049	1,058	2,107
Infant Deaths						27	21	48
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total						23.20		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate						23.0		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate						25.1		
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births						15.0		
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births						11.6		
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)						14.0		
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						32.3		
Maternal deaths (including abortion)						Nil.		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births						Nil.		

BIRTHS

The number of live births resident in Blackpool during 1964 was 2,068, a decrease of 5 on 1963 but still 77 more than in 1962. The crude birth rate is 13.8 per 1000 population, and the adjusted birth rate is 16.6 as compared with 13.7 and 16.4 in 1963. The rate for England and Wales with which the adjusted rate should be compared is 18.4.

Illegitimate Births. During the year 239 such births were registered resulting in a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 population, and amount to 11.6 per cent of the total live births. The England and Wales rate for the year is 7.2 per cent.

Stillbirths. Stillbirths registered during 1964 totalled 39, an increase of 2 on last year, and gives a rate of 18.5 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales for the year is 16.3.

RECENT POPULATION CHANGES IN THE BOROUGH

According to the Registrar General's estimated figure for mid-1964, a reduction of 970 is recorded. This is the greatest gross loss for a single year since 1951.

Deaths again exceeded births, this year by 552, but apart from 1963 (498), this is the lowest figure since 1953.

The figures below outline the trend of population, births and deaths from the year 1951 to the present year.

Year	Midyear Population Registrar General's Estimated Figure	Population change during year	Change in Population due to births and deaths only during year	Change in Population due to migration
1951	146,300	—3,300	—1,061	—2,239
1952	147,300	+ 1,000	— 656	+1,656
1953	147,700	— 600	— 383	— 126
1954	147,500	+ 800	— 779	+1,579
1955	147,200	— 300	— 769	+ 469
1956	146,500	— 700	— 687	— 13
1957	145,600	— 900	— 629	— 271
1958	144,500	—1,100	— 743	— 357
1959	143,600	— 900	— 657	— 243
1960	143,530	— 70	— 556	+ 486
1961	150,000	+ 6,470	— 702	+5,768*
1961 (Census)	153,185	+3,185	— 671	+2,514
1962	151,250	+1,250	— 671	+ 579
1963	151,000	— 250	— 498	+ 248
1964	150,030	— 970	— 552	— 418

*Steep increase due to rise in the estimated population based on preliminary 1961 census figure.

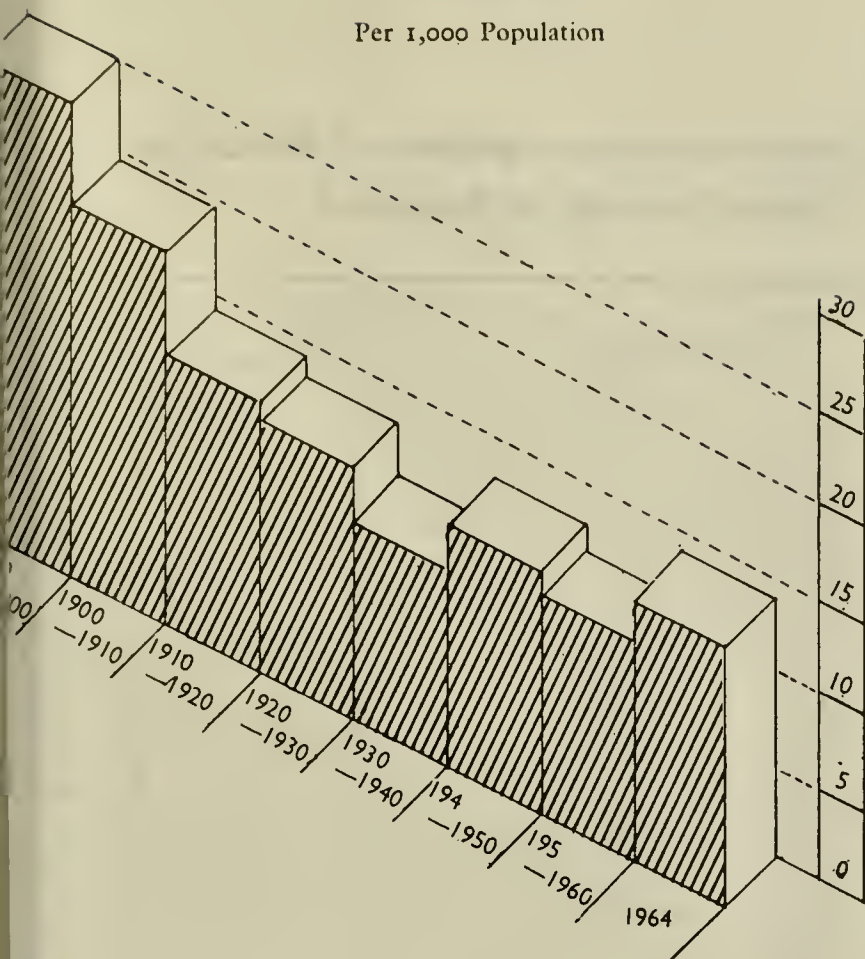
DEATHS								Male	Female	Total
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	1,305	2,620
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population	...							17.5		
Death Rate (Standardised) per 1,000 population								14.0		
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	...						11.3		

The percentages of deaths in various age groups with corresponding figures for previous years are shown below :—

AGE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 12 months	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.06	1.78	1.67	2.05	1.79	2.07	1.75	1.87	2.54	1.83
1 year and under 5 years	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.30	.34	.13	.16	.29	.21	.43	.15	.12	.38
5 years and under 15 years	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.05	.37	.34	.29	.17	.12	.17	.22	.27	.23
15 yrs. and under 65 years	27.9	28.4	26.6	29.1	28.4	27.13	26.82	27.64	26.49	25.58	25.94	25.69	24.54	23.58	25.08
65 years and over													31.03	30.65	30.95
75 years and over	68.7	68.7	70.7	68.1	69.0	70.46	70.69	70.22	71.01	72.17	71.66	71.96	31.07	31.32	32.83
85 years and over													11.12	11.52	8.70

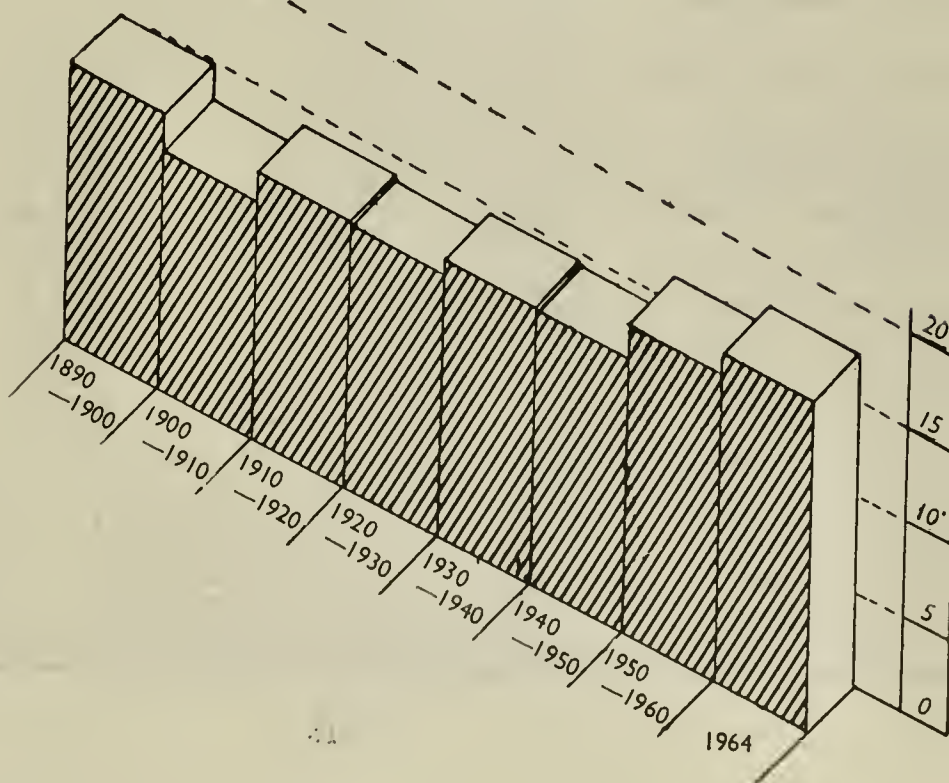
LIVE BIRTHS

Per 1,000 Population



DEATHS

Per 1,000 Population



Causes of death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Blackpool

		All ages	Age at Death									
			Under 4 wks.	4 wks. & u. 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	15
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	114	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	43	46
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus. . .	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	98	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	18	35
	F	109	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	15	17	42
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	M	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Diabetes	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	27	53
	F	231	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	13	71
Coronary disease, angina	M	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	31	104	142
	F	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	28	102
<i>Carried forward</i>	M	804	—	1	1	—	—	3	20	63	207	303
	F	714	—	—	1	—	1	1	15	43	86	256

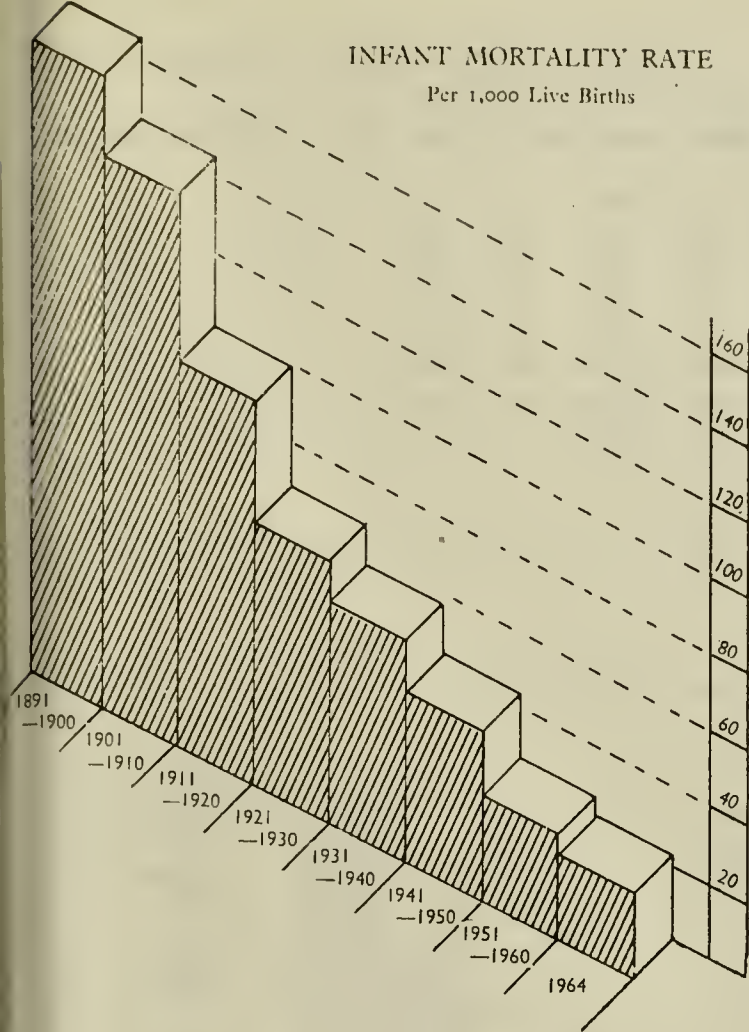
		All ages	Age at Death									
			Under 4 wks.	4 wks. & u. 1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
<i>Brought forward</i>	M	804	—	1	1	—	—	3	20	63	207	303
	F	714	—	—	1	—	1	1	15	43	86	256
Hypertension with heart disease ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Ischemic heart disease	M	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	19	35
	F	237	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	19	37
Other circulatory disease	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	13
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	13
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	M	34	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	16
	F	48	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	11
Bronchitis	M	89	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	34
	F	40	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	8
Other disease of respiratory system	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Disease of stomach and duodenum ..	M	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Enteritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	M	8	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	93	11	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	8	22
	F	117	12	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	8	19
Deaths from vehicle accidents	M	11	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	3	2
	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	4
Deaths from other accidents	M	22	—	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	4	1
	F	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
Suicide	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	9	3
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	3	2
Deaths from suicide and operations of war ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	M	1315	15	12	8	4	5	11	30	86	291	447
	F	1305	16	5	2	2	3	9	26	60	136	364

Percentage of Total Deaths (Outer Circle)



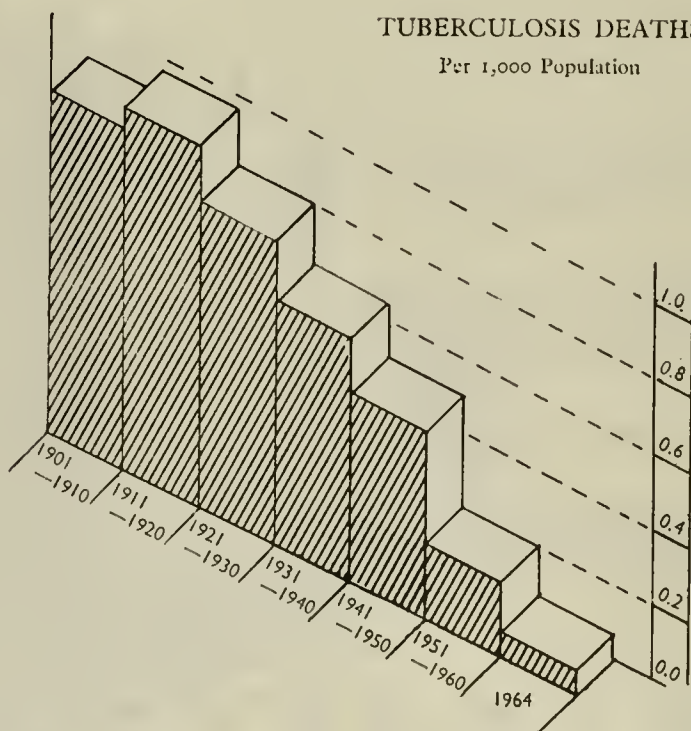
INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Per 1,000 Live Births



TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Per 1,000 Population

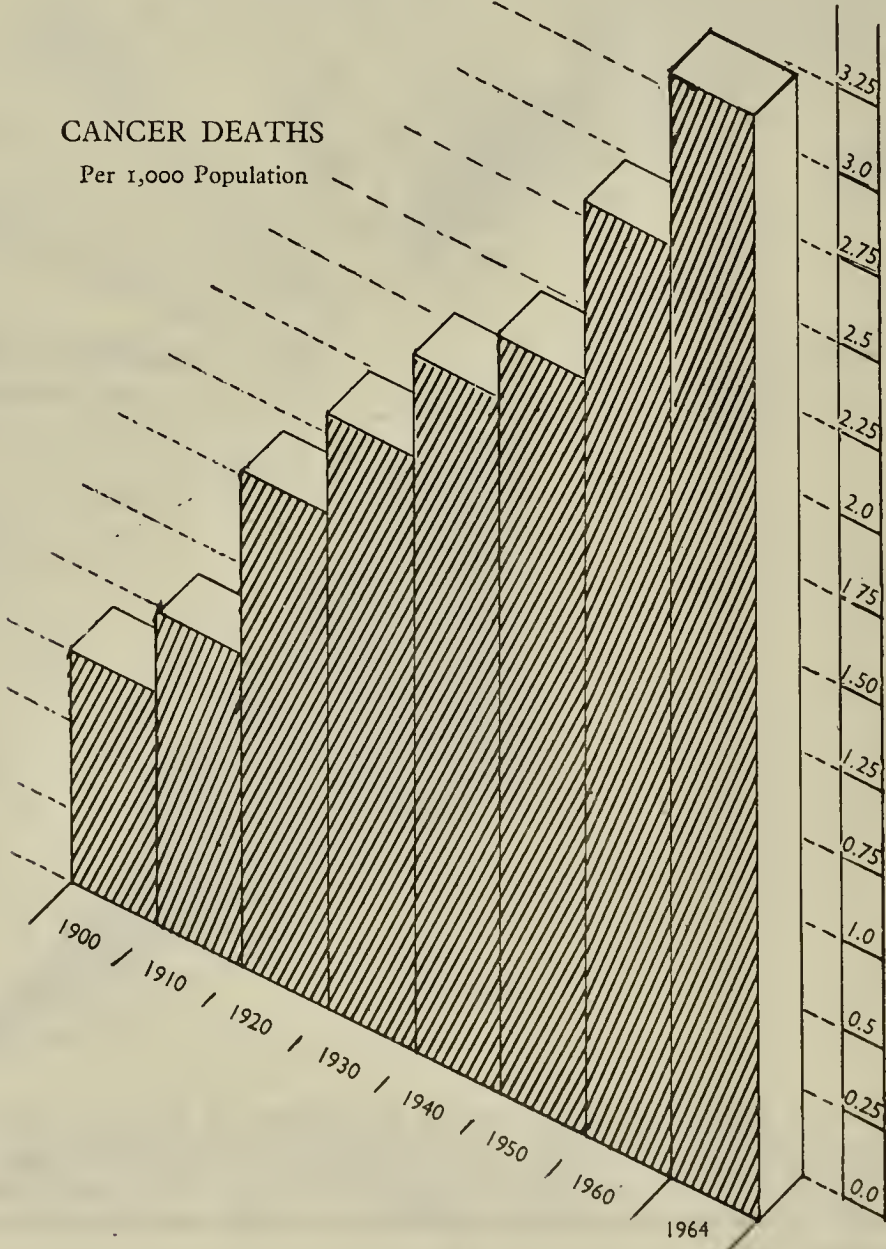


Cancer. The number of deaths due to Carcinoma of the lung and bronchus was 134, an increase of 51 over 1963. Of this number 114 were male and 20 female compared with 61 and 22 respectively the previous year. The death rate of this particular cause for the borough is 0.89, comparing very unfavourably with the England and Wales rate of 0.54.

The following chart shows the number of deaths (with site of disease) over the last ten years:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Lung and Bronchus	62	80	83	93	67	111	98	99	83	134
Stomach ...	66	54	62	70	64	56	62	91	61	68
Breast ...	44	35	42	45	38	34	41	41	43	42
Uterus ...	21	23	17	26	22	21	27	23	22	23
Leukaemia	3	6	12	10	12	13	10	4	7	12
Other Sites	219	206	197	210	196	183	221	233	227	207
	415	404	413	454	399	418	459	491	443	486

Rate per 1,000 population : Blackpool	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.77	2.92	3.06	3.24	2.93	3.24
Rate per 1,000 population : England and Wales ...	2.06	1.66	2.09	2.12	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.17	2.21



INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	Died in					
	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	4 weeks plus	Total
Cardio Respiratory Failure	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Collapse	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	10	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Abnormality	2	1	—	—	—	3
Anoxia and Partial Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia : Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	6	8
Anencephaly	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Syndrome	2	—	—	—	—	2
Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia due to overlaying	—	—	—	—	1	1
Septicaemia, Urinary infection and urethral valvulus bladder obstruction	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease (Fallots Tetralogy)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tracheobronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumothorax	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Intra Alvedar	—	2	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Meningococcal Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	—	5
Poisoning by penicillin overdose for meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	29	2	—	—	17	48

Infant Mortality. During 1964, 48 children died under the age of one year. With the exception of 1957 (22.8) this year's figure is the lowest on record at 23.2 per 1,000 live births. This is a reduction of 8.2 on 1963 but regrettably still above the national figure of 20.0, which is 1.1 lower than 1963.

Neo-Natal Mortality. Of the 48 children who died, 31 did not survive four weeks, in fact 29 died in the first week. The mortality rate, 15.8, shows a decrease from 19.8 in 1963 and apart from 1961, 15.4, is the lowest on record. The figure for England and Wales is 13.8 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality. Once again, and for the third successive year, it is pleasing to report that no deaths occurred within the borough.

Coronary Heart Disease. The trend over the past few years of an increasing number of deaths from this disease has continued during 1964 with the highest increase ever recorded. The number of deaths, 607, compared with 517 in 1963, gives a rate per 1,000 population of 4.04 compared with 3.42.

The figures below show deaths and rates per 1,000 population over the past ten years:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths	372	388	382	450	436	448	497	527	517	607
Rate per 1,000 population	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.04	3.05	3.31	3.48	3.42	4.04

Tuberculosis. During the year 10 persons died from Tuberculosis, all being classified as respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate per 1,000 population of .07, the lowest figure ever recorded. This number is exactly half of the 1963 total, but the death rate still compares unfavourably with the national figure. The respective figures (per 1,000 population) are:—

	Blackpool	England and Wales
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	.07	.047
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	.00	.006
Total Deaths ... ..	.07	.053

Suicides

The number of suicides during 1964 was 37; 21 males and 16 females, an increase of 9 over 1963 giving the high figure of 0.246 per 1,000 population. There would appear to be no definite trend in this type of death except possibly in the method used. The more violent forms such as drowning, hanging or burning appear to be used only by males, whilst females in the main resort to barbiturates or coal gas.

Of the 37 people who died, 3 males and 3 females were known to the Mental Health Section, 2 females and one male having attempted suicide on previous occasions.

In common with similar large seaside resorts Blackpool has the difficult problem of the aged and the lonely. Numerous couples retire here and many live long enough to enjoy years of happiness but some are not so fortunate, one partner dies and the other is left lonely and friendless. The figures below will illustrate this problem, in particular the age group 55 and over in which occur approximately 55% of the suicides.

The table below shows by age groups the trend since 1959:

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	Total
1959	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	3	7	4	4	5	—	—	31
1960	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	2	—	—	23
1961	—	1	1	—	1	4	5	2	4	5	3	2	2	—	—	30
1962	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	—	—	—	29
1963	1	1	1	—	3	—	5	2	6	—	3	3	1	1	1	28
1964	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	5	3	9	1	4	3	—	1	37

1959 :	8	23
1960 :	7	16
1961 :	14	16
1962 :	13	16
1963 :	13	15
1964 :	16	21

Suicides by months are charted below:—

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Male	—	4	3	1	1	2	2	—	1	2	4	1	21
Female	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	16
Total	2	4	5	3	2	3	2	—	3	3	6	4	37

For the purpose of analysis, figures for this year have been broken down and are published below:—

	26	28	29	30	31	34	38	41	43	47	50	52	53	54	56	57	58	60	61	62	63	64	67	72	74	76	77	79	85	Total	%
Coal Gas .. M		1														1		1				1								8	37.84
Coal Gas .. F			1						1	1												1							1	6	
Barbiturates M					1	1	1																							4	29.73
Barbiturates F				1			1					1																1		7	
Hanging .. M																														2	5.41
Hanging .. F																							1			1				—	
Aspirin .. M																														1	8.11
Aspirin .. F											1													1						2	
Burns .. M																								1						1	2.70
Burns .. F																														—	
Drowning .. M																														5	13.51
Drowning .. F								1			1						1				2									—	
Gunshot Wounds M																														—	
Gunshot Wounds F	1																												1		2.70
Totals .. M	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	21	100
Totals .. F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	16	

Comparative Statistics

The following table affords a comparison between the statistics of previous years, so far as they are available, with those under the year of review.

PERIOD	Birth Rates (Crude)				Death Rates (Crude)							Lung Cancer
	Total Live Births	Still Births	Illegitimate Live Births		Total	Infantile	Neo-Natal	Peri-Natal	Maternal	Tuber-culosis	Cancer (All types)	
	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 total population	per cent. of total live births	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live and still births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 population	per 1,000 population	
1886—1890	25.2	—	—	—	15.3	144.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891—1895	23.9	—	—	—	15.3	168.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896—1900	26.5	—	—	—	14.4	159.9	—	—	—	—	.67	—
1901—1905	22.3	—	1.3	—	12.9	138.4	—	—	—	—	.93	—
1906—1910	17.4	—	1.2	—	12.2	115.4	—	—	—	—	.88	—
1911—1915	15.6	—	1.3	—	14.0	115.7	—	—	—	.91	1.3	—
1916—1920	12.7	—	1.4	—	14.7	88.8	—	—	—	1.0	1.6	—
1921—1925	15.0	—	1.3	—	14.3	73.3	—	—	6.6	.88	1.7	—
1926—1930	11.8	—	.93	—	13.7	66.2	—	—	5.7	.76	1.8	—
1931—1935	10.5	53.5	.76	—	14.2	63.6	—	—	6.0	.71	2.0	—
1936 ...	10.8	55.2	.62	—	15.6	63.0	—	—	4.6	.63	2.1	—
1937 ...	10.3	66.9	.64	—	16.6	57.7	—	—	3.1	.62	2.2	—
1938 ...	10.9	42.5	.63	—	14.6	47.2	—	—	4.7	.59	2.3	—
1939 ...	10.6	39.5	.78	—	14.8	53.5	—	—	2.6	.58	2.1	—
1940 ...	9.4	40.4	.69	—	15.4	53.0	—	—	7.1	.49	1.7	—
1941 ...	11.5	36.1	.97	—	15.5	56.8	—	—	2.0	.62	2.3	—
1942 ...	12.7	36.9	1.3	—	13.8	68.4	—	—	4.8	.49	1.9	—
1943 ...	12.5	30.3	1.2	—	14.8	62.6	—	—	2.5	.55	2.2	—
1944 ...	13.8	33.7	1.4	—	14.3	41.3	—	—	3.8	.53	2.2	—
1945 ...	12.5	29.1	1.7	—	14.8	37.8	—	—	2.6	.59	2.3	—
1946 ...	13.7	28.2	1.3	—	13.8	37.8	—	—	2.8	.53	2.2	—
1947 ...	15.2	27.1	.98	—	14.6	43.4	—	—	2.1	.53	2.1	—
1948 ...	13.3	29.0	1.1	—	13.8	36.3	—	—	1.9	.47	2.2	—
1949 ...	12.2	31.4	.88	—	15.1	25.8	—	—	1.1	.45	2.4	—
1950 ...	11.3	28.7	.73	—	15.7	37.8	24.8	—	1.7	.30	2.4	—
1951 ...	11.1	31.7	.86	—	18.3	35.2	24.7	—	1.2	.34	2.6	—
1952 ...	10.9	29.0	.68	—	15.4	28.0	19.3	—	.6	.30	2.6	—
1953 ...	11.0	27.6	.91	—	14.3	27.2	22.2	—	.6	.16	2.5	—
1954 ...	10.8	32.2	.84	—	16.1	30.1	23.2	—	.6	.30	2.6	—
1955 ...	10.8	26.4	.86	—	16.0	30.3	25.3	—	—	.21	2.8	0.42
1956 ...	11.7	28.8	1.02	8.7	16.4	24.9	18.0	—	.6	.21	2.7	0.55
1957 ...	11.7	26.2	.79	6.7	16.1	22.8	16.4	—	—	.16	2.8	0.57
1958 ...	11.7	27.2	.85	7.3	16.9	29.6	23.1	—	1.15	.18	3.1	0.64
1959 ...	12.1	23.0	.87	7.2	16.6	24.8	17.2	38.8	—	.11	2.7	0.46
1960 ...	12.9	15.4	1.1	8.5	16.8	26.9	20.5	32.9	—	.13	2.9	0.7
1961 ...	12.5	23.4	1.2	9.4	17.2	23.9	15.4	35.8	1.04	.19	3.1	0.65
1962 ...	13.2	24.0	1.4	10.3	17.6	25.1	18.0	38.7	—	.09	3.2	0.65
1963 ..	13.7	17.5	1.5	11.1	16.9	31.4	19.8	33.7	—	.16	2.9	0.55
1964 ..	13.8	18.5	1.6	11.6	17.5	23.2	15.8	32.3	—	.07	3.24	0.89

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Details of cases notified during the years are contained in the following tables, which also show notifications compared year by year since 1949.

Diphtheria. Once again it is pleasing to report that no case of diphtheria was reported during the year. This is now the fourteenth successive year when no case has been reported.

Poliomyelitis. No case was notified during the year, and therefore only one case has been reported in the past six years.

Measles. There has been little change in the number of notifications over the past five years; the number notified this year being 932.

Whooping Cough. An increase is shown in the number of notifications this year, 109, thus continuing the trend of a peak figure every fourth year.

Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	280	239	224	265	379	152	137	159	73	126	187	163	95	36	39	72
Whooping Cough ..	326	290	245	508	430	192	93	281	76	44	92	159	22	8	36	109
Diphtheria ..	25	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1,089	698	1,756	1,733	695	1,741	932	82	3,096	276	1,498	775	900	1,050	987	932
Pneumonia	31	16	43	35	35	21	19	27	32	22	44	19	12	8	24	10
Meningococcal Infections ..	5	3	1	5	3	—	5	8	6	4	6	4	—	4	—	1
Poliomyelitis	6	8	6	15	44	2	8	14	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	4
Dysentery ..	33	12	10	425	30	87	817	206	84	50	62	79	55	159	43	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	4	2	4	23	26	17	33	30	47	37	18	16	7	18	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	41	25	26	53	41	41	56	93	95	82	100	48	25	24	30	25
Enteric Fever/Paratyphoid B Fever ..	16	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ..	44	66	8	14	194	44	29	24	92	14	101	39	13	8	31	32
Erysipelas ..	41	29	21	22	32	22	18	15	13	11	15	6	3	4	6	13
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Disease	Cor- rected Notifi- cations	Ad- mitted to Hospital	AGE PERIODS Corrected Notifications										
			Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	72	8	—	3	12	40	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	109	8	14	20	18	50	2	2	—	—	1	2	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	932	20	34	239	279	368	7	3	—	2	—	—	
Pneumonia	10	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	4	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	32	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	20	
Erysipelas	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	5	
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	

FOOD POISONING

Outbreaks. Only one outbreak of food poisoning was reported to the department during the year, details of which are reported below.

Cases Notified	Cases found to have symptoms	Consumers at risk	Organism or other agent responsible	Food involved
1	26	77	Salmonella anatum.	Possibly pork. Main symptoms were vomiting and diarr- hoea, but the illness was only mild. S. anatum was reported in a pig caecal swab. Meat slicer had not been stripped down for considerable time— contaminated.

Single Cases. The number of cases notified during the year was six, the agents being notified as follows:—

Salmonella newport	...	...	...	...	2
typhimurium	...	...	...	...	1
anatum	...	...	...	...	3

INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPLICATIONS OF MEASLES

In the Report for 1963 details of the investigation into the complications of measles were included, and it was hoped that the conclusions of this survey could be shown in the 1964 Report.

The second stage of the investigation continued during the year and enquiry cards forwarded from the Central Public Health Laboratory were completed and returned to that body. In addition further arrangements were made for the child mentioned in the last Report to attend for further investigation. This took the form of an electroencephalogram study.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence. During the year 75 cases of tuberculosis were notified comprising 74 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases. Of these 62 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory were primary notifications. The remaining 12 supplementary notifications were made up as follows:—

1 = Posthumous notification.

11 = Transfers from other areas.

The following table classifies the primary notifications of tuberculosis according to age groups.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	1	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	1	1	—
20—	5	3	—	—
25—	2	6	—	—
35—	7	2	—	—
45—	8	4	—	—
55—	11	1	—	—
65—	3	2	—	—
75—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	42	20	1	—

The following table which summarises the notification register shows the number of patients at the end of 1963, the fluctuation of patients during the year 1964 and the number remaining at the end.

Type and Sex of Case		Remaining on register 31.12.63	Notificat'ns (from all sources)	Died	Recovered	Transferred	Lost	Altered Diagnosis	Remaining on register 31.12.64
Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	372	48	9	17	7	5	—	382
	F	217	26	2	16	4	1	—	220
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	29	1	—	2	—	—	—	28
	F	38	—	—	4	—	—	—	34
TOTALS	...	656	75	11	39	11	6	—	664

Mortality. The number of deaths which were attributable to tuberculosis in 1964 was 10. This number includes one person who had not previously been notified as suffering from the disease.

Chest Clinic. This Clinic, administered by the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, is held at the Municipal Health Centre at the following times:—

Monday	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	Review of patients.
	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	Old patients.
	2-00 p.m.— 4.30 p.m.	New and old patients.
Tuesday	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	} New and old patients.
	2-00 p.m.— 4-30 p.m.	
Wednesday	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	2-00 p.m.— 4-00 p.m.	Bronchogram Session.
Thursday	10-00 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	} New and old patients.
	2-00 p.m.— 4-30 p.m.	
Friday	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	New and old patients.
	2-00 p.m.— 4-30 p.m.	Children's Clinic (B.C.G.).

Cases referred by General Practitioners for X-ray only are seen during any of the above sessions, with the exception of Wednesday, p.m. and Thursday, p.m.

Dr. L. Capper, Consultant Chest Physician, has kindly contributed the following report on tuberculosis in the Borough:—

“There are two points of importance with regard to the question of tuberculosis in the town in 1964.

Firstly, 56 new cases were found, that is 13 more than in 1963 and 8 more than in 1962.

Secondly, it is becoming increasingly common to find organisms that are resistant to one or more of the standard drugs used in treatment.

These two facts would constitute disturbing news at any time, but they are even more disturbing when so many members of both the public and the profession seem to regard the menace of tuberculosis as having been quite conquered. There is little doubt that if this attitude grows and care is relaxed, then an upsurge of tuberculosis may well occur.

I should also like to point out that at the Blackpool Chest Clinic alone at least one or two new cases of cancer of the lung are seen each week. Although these do not all come from Blackpool itself, yet a large number do. These figures speak for themselves.”

Notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis by Age Groups

Age Groups	1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
0-5	3	4	-	3	4	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
6-10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
11-15	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
16-20	6	2	-	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	3	-
21-30	1	4	1	2	8	2	2	7	7	4	4	10	5	3	2	2	4	9
31-40	2	5	-	2	5	3	-	9	3	4	4	5	2	1	6	6	4	5
41-50	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	4	3	6	3	2	2	1	10	2	5	3
50 plus	4	2	2	6	3	8	5	8	5	10	4	4	-	1	17	6	8	1
Totals	21	18	5	26	23	28	18	33	22	28	20	9	5	37	25	48	31	21

Age Groups	1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964		
	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.	Cases Notif'd		Trans. In.
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
0-5	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
6-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-20	-	1	1	1	2	-	4	3	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	3	2	-
21-30	3	6	3	2	6	8	4	14	2	-	6	14	1	3	5	4	6	2
31-40	7	3	6	-	13	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	4	4	-
41-50	3	1	3	-	6	1	5	9	1	2	8	5	1	1	-	8	3	1
50 plus	15	6	10	4	25	10	33	6	4	1	14	9	2	1	6	22	4	2
Totals	28	18	25	9	53	27	53	25	9	6	62	31	7	3	8	44	13	5

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Venereal Disease Clinic is located at the rear of the Municipal Health Centre. This Clinic is under the control of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, who have kindly furnished the following information:—

Clinic Sessions :

Males :	Wednesday	10-00 a.m. to 12 noon
	Monday and Thursday	4-45 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Females :	Thursday and Friday	10-00 a.m. to 12 noon
	Tuesday	4-45 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

The above facilities are brought to the attention of the public by means of notices fixed in toilets used by the general public. The new and nearly indestructible notice which was designed to withstand defacing is reported to be proving satisfactory.

Dr. J. F. Mackay, the Consultant Venereologist, reports that there is little comment upon this year, but had kindly supplied the following figures:—

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF								Totals	Male	Female
(i) <i>Primary or secondary Syphilis</i>										
Age Group—										
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2
25 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3
(ii) <i>Gonorrhoea</i>										
Age Group—										
Under 16 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
16 and 17 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5
18 and 19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	13
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	31	14
25 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	58	18
LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE										
(i) <i>Primary or secondary Syphilis</i>										
(a) In locality of Centre								13	10	3
(b) Elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2
(ii) <i>Gonorrhoea</i>										
(a) In locality of Centre								115	74	41
(b) Elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	35	11
ATTENDANCES AND DIAGNOSES OF CONTACTS										
(i) Contact slips issued to patients with										
(a) Syphilis, primary and secondary ..								9	5	4
(b) Gonorrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	52	3
(ii) Contacts attending with										
(a) Syphilis, primary and secondary ..								5	1	4
(b) Gonorrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	8	47
(c) Other conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	12

	Totals	Male	Female
TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF ALL PATIENTS			
(i) Syphilis	1,165	710	455
(ii) Gonorrhoea	760	532	228
(iii) Other Conditions	1,362	881	481
Total	3,287	2,123	1,164
Cultures for the gonococcus	554	123	431
NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS			
(a) Primary	17	14	3
(b) Secondary	2	—	2
Cardio-Vascular	4	4	—
Of the nervous system	2	2	—
All other late and latent stages	10	3	7
Congenital, aged 15 and over	3	3	—
Total	38	26	12
Age Groups of cases in items (a) and (b) above—			
20—24	5	3	2
25 and over	14	11	3
Cases transferred from other centres in England and Wales after diagnoses	2	1	1
Cases in which treatment and observation were completed	13	10	3
NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA			
161	109	52	
Age Groups—			
Under 16	1	—	1
16 and 17	7	2	5
18 and 19	21	8	13
20—24	48	33	15
25 and over	84	66	18
Cases transferred from other centres in England and Wales after diagnoses	9	8	1
Cases in which treatment and observation were completed	68	47	21
NEW CASES OF OTHER CONDITIONS			
Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	131	131	—
Other conditions requiring treatment within the centre	223	80	143
Conditions requiring no treatment within the centre	187	122	65
Total	541	333	208
Cases transferred from other centres in England and Wales after diagnosis	3	2	1
Cases in which treatment and observation were completed	480	290	190

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

Six Local Authority Clinics situate in various part of the towns to serve the mother and young child.

Bispham Clinic
Hawes Side Clinic
Layton Clinic

} Purpose built.

Health Centre Clinic—Converted hospital ward—meets majority of requirements.

Mereside Clinic —Converted church into combined clinic/library. Insufficient space to be totally satisfactory.

Thames Road Clinic —Church hall on hire for one session per week. An emergency clinic inadequate for needs of the area.

Progress has been made with the proposed new purpose built clinic at Abbey Road in the southern part of the Borough, which will replace the Thames Road Clinic. The building will also accommodate other health clinic sessions at present not catered for through lack of space.

The tables below show details of attendances at the six clinics.

	Municipal Health C.		Bispham		Hawes Side		Layton		Mereside		Thames		Total	
Children under 1 year :														
First Visits	511	(523)	430	(446)	325	(328)	219	(269)	105	(97)	201	(216)	1,791	(1,791)
Re-Visits	4,021	(4,038)	4,513	(4,027)	4,074	(3,488)	2,455	(2,325)	1,108	(1,304)	1,974	(1,783)	18,145	(16,145)
Children 1—5 years :														
Total Visits	461	(497)	898	(877)	683	(577)	488	(296)	383	(345)	342	(295)	3,255	(2,955)
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in :														
1964	485	(398)	343	(380)	295	(292)	172	(230)	96	(71)	165	(185)	1,556	(1,556)
1963	283	(243)	302	(264)	212	(171)	160	(129)	71	(60)	107	(115)	1,135	(915)
1962/59	99	(113)	204	(172)	151	(115)	73	(57)	97	(49)	45	(61)	669	(569)
No. of Sessions per year	104	(103)	99	(100)	100	(101)	53	(51)	52	(52)	49	(54)	457	(457)
Average attendances per Session	48.0	(49.0)	59.0	(53.5)	50.8	(43.5)	59.6	(56.6)	30.7	(33.6)	41.4	(42.5)	50.7	(44.9)

Comparative figures for 1963 are shown in parentheses.

It is gratifying to note that whilst the number of “ first visits ” was down by 88 to 1,791 the “ re-visits ” number increased by 1,180 to 18,145. The attendance rate of children in their second year has risen by 7% and a similar increase in the attendance of children in the 2-5 years of age is recorded.

The average attendance per session has risen to 50.7 compared with 47.0 last year and 45.9 in 1962.

Ante-Natal Clinics. Clinics were held at the centres shown in the table below which show details of attendances, etc., over the year.

	Municipal Health Centre	Bispham	Hawes Side	Layton	Mereside	Thames	Total
First Visits	429 (482)	180 (234)	161 (245)	96 (122)	53 (70)	— —	919 (1,154)
Total Visits	4,038 (4,505)	1,772 (2,185)	1,509 (2,421)	829 (1,249)	437 (540)	— —	8,585 (10,922)
Number of women who attended during the year	617 (514)	274 (278)	245 (285)	143 (145)	79 (92)	— —	1,358 (1,318)
Number of Clinic Sessions per year ..	149 (151)	102 (105)	99 (105)	52 (68)	50 (51)	— —	452 (480)
Average attendance per Session	27.0 (29.8)	17.4 (20.8)	15.2 (23.0)	15.9 (18.4)	8.7 (10.6)	— —	19.0 (22.0)

Comparative figures for 1963 are shown in parentheses.

Appreciation is extended to Glenroyd Maternity Hospital and the Victoria Hospital for their willing co-operation in the antenatal care field during the past 12 months.

Post Natal Services

There was generally a decrease in the attendance figures at the Post Natal Clinics, the only increase being at the Central Clinic.

The table below shows attendances and averages for the year:—

	Municipal Health Centre	Bispham	Hawes Side	Layton	Mereside	TOTAL
1st Visits	243 (240)	111 (157)	104 (134)	53 (75)	27 (29)	438 (612)
Re-visits	57 (20)	29 (8)	25 (39)	7 (3)	3 (5)	121 (78)
No. of Clinic sessions per year ...	48 (51)	13 (13)	24 (27)	12 (12)	13 (12)	110 (112)
Average attendance per session	6.3 (5.3)	10.7 (12)	5.4 (6.5)	5.0 (6.5)	2.3 (3)	5.0 (6.2)

Comparative figures for 1963 are shown in parentheses.

A doctor of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee is in attendance at the Post Natal Clinic on Thursdays p.m. at the Municipal Health Centre, a proportion of his salary being met by this Authority for these services.

Confinements in Hospital and admissions to Hospital on Social Grounds

The Council continue to loan the clinic premises at the Municipal Health Centre to the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, who hold, on Friday morning of each week, a special ante-natal booking clinic for those expectant mothers who wish to have their confinement in Glenroyd Maternity Hospital. This clinic is attended by the Consultant Obstetrician to the Hospital Management Committee.

Usually all first confinements are booked but other cases are assessed according to their medical and obstetrical needs. Those considered suitable for home confinement are referred to the Health Department and visited by the district midwife, who, if she feels that the home conditions are satisfactory, books the case. Should the home environment be unsuitable a report to that effect is forwarded to the

Glenroyd Maternity Hospital and the patient is invariably allocated a bed in the hospital. In certain cases expectant mothers are booked for confinement in Glenroyd but for discharge home shortly after confinement to the care of the domiciliary midwife. During the year 264 cases were investigated and of this number 184 were booked for confinement in Glenroyd. Of these 58 were considered suitable for early discharge. 62 were booked as home confinements and the remaining 18 were booked for other hospitals or made private arrangements.

All initial blood specimens are obtained at the Glenroyd Booking Clinic.

Close co-operation between the department, Glenroyd, and the Pathological Laboratory ensures that all Specimen Reports are attached to case notes with the minimum of delay.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, a Register has been maintained from the beginning of the year of all congenital malformations observed in the newborn. Fifty three babies were found to be suffering from congenital defects. Sixteen of the fifty-three were stillborn babies.

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Shore and Mrs. Noblett in their joint report on the work for the year refer to themselves as the “slap and tickle brigade,” and say that considering that the majority of their patients are children they practise remarkably little of either, there being no need for the former and no time for the latter.

On the frustrations of physiotherapy, they consider the Department requires three full-timers to deal with Bispham and Hawes Side Clinics, the Health Centre, and the Woodlands, Park, and Open Air Schools, and considering that most conditions require treatment three times weekly, the present complement of two part-timers is wholly inadequate. Domiciliary physiotherapy for the ever-increasing numbers of infirm elderly was not even touched, although on the list of priorities.

At the end of the year they were spending two mornings per week at the Open Air School and one hour at the Norbreck Hydro Swimming Pool with the handicapped children, who are continuing to make remarkable progress with their swimming proficiency tests and hydrotherapy. This was very enjoyable for both patients and physiotherapists, though exhausting for the latter and the ruination of one’s hair-do.

The following table gives details of treatments during the year:—

Treatment	Expectant and Nursing Mothers					Children under 5 years					School Children					Others				
	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Mereside Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Mereside Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Mereside Clinic	Municipal Health Centre Clinic	Bispham Clinic	Hawes Side Clinic	Layton Clinic	Mereside Clinic
Artificial Sunlight...	—	2	—	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	2,234	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remedial Exercises	919	352	233	37	—	—	52	—	—	—	534	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiant Heat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massage	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	89	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faradism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PHENYLKETONURIA

Routine testing of newly born infants continued, there being 2,164 phenistix tests carried out. There were no confirmed cases.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Medical Officer and Honorary Secretary of the Blackpool and Fylde Family Planning Clinic have once again furnished the following abridged details on the activities of the clinic during the year.

We have held 99 sessions this year and recorded 3,155 patient visits (an increase of 562) and 1,054 post order transactions (also an increase). Of the 517 new patients, we have 201 on the Oral Contraceptive and have taken 571 Cytological Smears from all O/C patients and others over 30 years of age.

As we now need more help per session to cope with the increased number of patients and more complicated procedures, we have been pleased to welcome six new lay workers. Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Astley, Mrs. Bath and Mrs. Fairclough, also Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Cooper two experienced lay helpers from other Clinics.

We are very sorry to say goodbye to one of our founder members Mrs. J. Pilkington. We shall miss her very much.

We should also like to record our appreciation of the help received from Christie Hospital Manchester, who read our Smears. In spite of the tragic death of Dr. Peter Smith, Christie Hospital have been able to keep going their service to us and we are most grateful.

Dr. Kathleen M. Helm, Senior Medical Officer reports on the medical aspects of the clinic:

1964 the year of the pill—at least to this Clinic, it will thus be remembered.

In March we held our first Clinic for the Oral Contraceptive. Since then we have been kept busy dealing with requests for this method of Birth Control. So much publicity has been given to the Pill, on Television and in the National Press, that the numbers of patients attending the Oral clinic have increased. To a lesser degree the patients seeking advice in the other methods have decreased. Now we run two separate clinics at the same time, which have certain advantages. If patients are found unsuitable for one method it is easy to transfer them to the other clinic, without an additional waiting period. This year has been an extremely interesting one, and in spite of initial misgivings, we now have a considerable number of patients happily established on the Pill.

Pill patients at their first attendance are interviewed and examined and a cervical smear is taken. An appointment is made for the special session held once a month. At the special session a talk is given by one of the Doctors. The patients are given their final instructions, and the Pill. This does not cause as much delay as might be thought, as the result of the smear is then available, also, it gives the patients' own General Practitioner a chance to state if there are any contra-indications.

During the year more young Husbands have attended with their wives, both at the initial and subsequent appointments, this I consider a good thing as the "F" in Family Planning Association does mean Family, not female. It lets the husbands see how the clinic is run, and the care that is taken of their wives. They have the opportunity to talk to the Doctors or lay-members. On one occasion, two husbands attended the talk—as an experiment, it was a success, and in future we will always encourage husbands to attend if they wish.

As far as time has allowed, we have continued to take cervical smears for the rest of our patients. We have now had two positive, and there are a number that are being closely followed—for example—repeat smears being done three, six, or twelve monthly as requested by Christie Hospital. Among these suspicious ones, we have a girl of twenty, this makes us all the more eager to extend this service to all our patients. Unfortunately there is insufficient time in the present sessions and the premises are not available for our use at other times. This may mean we will run sub-clinics in other areas in the Fylde, in the not too distant future.

The extra work involved has naturally meant an increase in the staff, and we have several new lay workers. Mrs. Gillian Ford, M.B. Ch.B. has joined the Medical Staff. Mrs. Ida Straiton, S.R.N. has joined the nursing staff.

I must thank the new and the old members of the Staff for their cheerful help. Special thanks and credit also to Mrs. Eileen Dafforn our Secretary who must “ Breathe, Eat and Sleep ” Family Planning Affairs. She manages to do so much work and attend the many meetings held by the Family Planning Association in other areas. We do feel all the additions have almost taken us from the corner shop to the super market class. We are however endeavouring to keep a personal interest in the patients. All the staff now wear name badges which is a help.

With the more liberal attitude to Birth Control shown by people in all walks of life and through the recommendations of our local health visitors, district nurses, and midwives, we hope to reach and give help to more Mothers in their child-bearing years.

Day Nursery

The Council’s Day Nursery is situate adjoining the Municipal Health Centre, and whilst it is constructed to handle 50 children, the number of staff employed confines the number under care at any one time to 21, but in an extreme emergency this figure has been exceeded. In consequence only necessitous cases can be admitted, and other cases are referred to homes registered under the Child Minders’ Regulations. Again there was a waiting list throughout the year including the winter months during which time there was usually a slackening off in demand due to seasonal employment. A reduction in the number of registered unemployed females in successive years is the only apparent reason for this occurrence.

Matron, Mrs. Oliver, reports that the Day Nursery has been well attended; holidays of parents, coughs and colds being the main reasons for non-attendances. Facilities for children to have a brief period care in the Nursery were provided to enable mothers with a mental illness to attend at clinics for treatment. Regular medical examinations were carried out.

Staff

Matron	Nursery Nurse	Nursery Assistants	Domestics
1	1	1	1 (part-time)

Attendances

	Total	Average Daily	Days Open
Monday to Friday ...	3,555	13.94	255

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Registrations under the above act at the end of the year numbered 16, in comparison to 9 at the end of 1963. The composition was as follows:—

Private Day Nursery:	1	...	20 children
Daily Minders:	...	15	... 113 children

Every effort is made by the department to ensure compliance with the Act, and where unregistered Minders are detected a visit is made by one of the department's Medical Officers. The local newspapers have co-operated in refusing to insert advertisements from intended Minders unless authority has first been obtained from the Council. Shop window notices, a popular method of advertisement, have led to the detection of would-be Minders, and have led to the department being able to draw the attention of would-be Minders to the provisions of the Act. It is not considered that the unregistered Minder constitutes a problem in the town, mainly due to the vigilance of the department's Visitors.

WELFARE FOODS

Tables below show sales made during the year together with comparative figures of previous years.

		National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamins	Orange Juice	Proprietary Brands Welfare Foods
1964	...	22,103	1,917	1,456	22,235	40,816
1963	..	26,470	1,886	1,670	21,772	35,744
1962	...	22,846	2,041	1,908	19,064	37,447
1961	...	22,921	3,547	3,970	37,086	29,934
1960	...	26,094	5,243	5,863	45,442	24,499
1959	...	29,484	5,278	5,176	48,781	19,932

It is interesting to note that the decrease in National Dried Milk is offset by an equivalent increase in Proprietary Brand Foods.

The total receipts for these issues amounted to:—

	Ex.-M.O.F. Welfare Foods	Proprietary Brands Welfare Foods
1964 ...	£4,189	£4,901
1963 ...	£4,462	£4,290
1962 ...	£4,798	£4,448
1961 ...	£3,783	£3,744
1960 ...	£3,828	£2,760
1959 ...	£4,250	£2,257

Proprietary Foods. The following foods are available at all Infant Welfare Clinics; selection of the type of milk or food is normally the mother's choice, excepting where the Medical Officer in attendance at the clinic feels that the infant would benefit from a certain type of milk or food. Their direction is normally accepted by the mother who continues to feed the baby accordingly until otherwise advised.

The list shows the unit sales during the year:—

Ambrosia Tablets	...	...	...	33
Baby Books	...	...	...	5
Baby Rice	...	...	...	850
Carnation Milk	...	...	...	297
Cow and Gate F.C.	...	...	...	4,542
Cow and Gate H.C.	...	...	...	37
Eye Droppers	...	...	...	133
Farex	...	...	...	1,678
High Protein Cereal	...	...	...	1,261
Horlicks	...	...	...	577
Lactagol	...	...	...	12
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	141
Marmite	...	...	...	370
Mixed Cereal (Robrex)	...	...	...	364
Ostermilk No. 1	...	...	...	88
Ostermilk No. 2	...	...	...	9,634
Ovaltine	...	...	...	880
Ovaltine Rusks	...	...	...	638
Robsoup	...	...	...	1,590
Robsweet	...	...	...	1,150
Rose Hip Syrup	...	...	...	7,123
S.M.A.	...	...	...	2,066
Scotts Cereal	...	...	...	984
Trufood	...	...	...	1,699
Virol	...	...	...	436
Vitamin A & D Liquid	...	...	...	4,228
				<hr/>
				40,816
				<hr/>

Mother and Baby Homes

During the year 12 cases were brought to the attention of the Department, and requests were made by voluntary bodies for contribution towards the cost of maintenance.

The table below gives details of the cases dealt with.

Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes

Case No.	Ante-Natal Days	Post-Natal Days	Requested By	Mother and Baby Home to which admitted
73	49	24	A	Girls' Hostel, Lancaster
74	36	9	A	Girls' Hostel, Lancaster
75	42	42	B	The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn
76	—	22	C	Fylde House of Help, Blackpool
77	31	31	A	Parkinson House, Preston
78	53	—	A	The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn
79	48	42	C	Fylde House of Help, Blackpool
80	58	42	A	Fylde House of Help, Blackpool
81	31	—	A	The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn.
82	18	—	A	The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn
83	63	23	A	Parkinson House, Preston
84	35	—	A	Fylde House of Help, Blackpool
464	235			

A—Blackpool & Fylde Moral Welfare Committee. B—Lancashire North Probation Service.

C— Fylde House of Help.

There was no change in the financial arrangements whereby grants are given to the Lancaster Diocesan Protection and Rescue Society and the Blackburn Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare. The Health Committee continued to make a payment of £5 per Blackpool case dealt with.

There were no changes in the times at which Miss Jackson was in attendance at the Health Centre.

From the 1st April to the end of December, 85 unmarried mothers and their babies were dealt with, all these being Blackpool cases.

The only Mother and Baby Home situate in the borough is the Fylde House of Help at 141 Hornby Road. This Home is administered by the Blackburn Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare and has a total of 11 beds. The Secretary informs me that 145 cases were admitted during the year with an average duration of stay of 47 days.

Illegitimate Children. The Health Visitors, in co-operation with the Moral Welfare Worker, continue to keep a vigilant eye on these children. The Children's Officer is also concerned, especially where adoption is involved.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

The establishment of Dentists who can be called upon to carry out treatment to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age, is as follows:—

- 1 Senior Dental Officer
- 2 Whole-time Dental Officers
- 1 Part-time Dental Officer

The Chief Dental Officer continued to visit the Intake Ante-Natal Clinic to inspect and advise the expectant mother on any dental treatment required, and Dental Health.

There was little change in the overall picture.

A fairly high proportion were obviously attending regularly (i.e. 6 months) for treatment at Private Dentists, while others who received Dental Treatment did not attend until some trouble had been experienced. It is pointed out to these patients that more regular visits would greatly reduce the amount of treatment required and prevent the loss of teeth through excessive decay making conservation impossible.

There is also a small proportion of patients with badly neglected mouths which require treatment, but refuse all Dental Treatment until forced to do so by toothache. There are also others who refuse conservative treatment. It has been noted that many of the younger expectant mothers, where the first permanent molars are retained, are experiencing trouble with impacted third molars (wisdom teeth).

There is still little demand for treatment at the School Dental Clinics from these patients, I was surprised at the number of patients who were not aware that all treatment was free, whether at the Clinics or Private Practitioners.

Pre School children are treated by the School Dental Officers mostly for the relief of toothache, there is little demand for any conservative treatment.

There has been a very slight increase in the number of these patients, but not nearly as many as I would have expected, as mothers of older children who attend the Dental Clinics are constantly informed that treatment is always available for these patients.

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

(1)	Number Examined (2)	Number who commenced treatment (3)	Number of courses of treatment completed (4)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	14	12	6
Children Under Five	39	31	31

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

(1)	Scalings and Gum Treatment (2)	Fillings (3)	Silver Nitrate Treatment (4)	Crowns or Inlays (5)	Extractions (6)	General Anaesthetics (7)	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs (10)
							Full Upper or Lower (8)	Partial Upper or Lower (9)	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	12	—	—	13	2	2	—	—
Children Under Five	—	—	—	—	50	29	—	—	—

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICE

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The District Midwives were up to Establishment of 7 during the first half of the year. Each midwife had a pupil undergoing district training. In June and July 2 midwives resigned, one only being replaced in October. At this time the establishment was increased to 8, but the 2 vacancies remained at the end of the year. This caused some difficulty in pupils training, and for a short time one midwife had two pupils in her care.

Although the number of Domiciliary births was slightly lower for 1964 (389 against 406 in 1963) the number of early discharges (particularly those discharged on the 3rd day) has increased (316 against 265 in 1963). They were very heavy during Christmas.

The shortage of midwives has delayed the introduction of a 5-day-week or a night rota system for the present.

Two midwives attended statutory Post Graduate courses of one week. Five of the midwives are approved district teachers and 25 pupils completed Part II Training on district, 6 of these being with the department at the end of the year.

Transport—three midwives use their own cars, one her cycle and two use public transport. The Ambulance Service continue to help with transport of equipment, particularly during the night. The midwives are very grateful for this help.

The following table shows the number of confinements attended by all midwives in the borough:—

	Confinements Attended	Confinements with the use of :—			
		Pethedine	Trilene	Gas/Air Analgesia	General Anaesthetic
(a) Local Health Authority Services— Municipal Midwives	389	195	—	301	—
(b) Hospital Services—In State Hospitals...	2,239	1,407	625	984	87
(c) In Private Practice—Domiciliary, Nursing Homes, etc.	141	89	6	82	1
Total—All Services	2,769	1,691	631	1,367	88

Of the above confinements 36 resulted in the birth of twins, 34 occurring in state hospitals and 2 at a private Nursing Home.

The table below shows the trend of domiciliary and hospital confinements in the borough from 1955 to 1964.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hospital	2,239	2,157	2,001	1,907	1,824	1,751	1,626	1,648	1,568	1,469
Domiciliary	389	406	434	432	410	379	388	368	372	340
Maternity Homes	141	149	104	83	55	5	—	75	66	71
Totals	2,769	2,712	2,539	2,422	2,289	2,135	2,014	2,091	2,006	1,880

Care of Premature Infants. The number of domiciliary premature births during 1964 was 6, all over 4lbs 15 ozs. weight at birth.

The infants were nursed in their homes, and all made satisfactory progress under the care of the midwife and medical practitioner. In some cases the infant was entirely breast fed on discharge.

No special difficulties were encountered in the service.

Charted below are details of premature live and still births in the borough.

Weight at birth	Premature live births											Premature stillbirths		
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Born	
Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in a nursing home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	23	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	49	2	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total ..	102	14	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—

Section 24—Health Visiting

“ Non est vivere, sed valere vita est”. Martial AD43.

“ Life is not living, but living in health ” is the gospel of the Health Visiting Service. The health visitors' work in itself does not have publicity value or achieve spectacular results, an evaluation can only be made by the increased request for the service and to some extent on the statistical evidence of the improvement in public

health. Though often called upon to give assistance and advice which is expedient, the health visitor's role continues to be that of an educator for "living in health;" this positive attitude to life and health calls for such personal qualities as "patient endurance" and tenacity.

Efforts to improve relationships between hospital staffs, general practitioners and other statutory and voluntary services proved rewarding. A very cordial relationship exists with the almoners of the group hospitals and facilitates an easy two-way exchange of information which is essential for any scheme of care and after-care of persons suffering from illness; ward sisters have welcomed consultation with health visitors in particular circumstances. Health visitors continued to attend Paediatric Out-Patient Clinics and the Chest Clinic.

Arrangements were made for the attachment of a health visitor to a group of three general practitioners and the outcome will, no doubt, be studied closely by other general practitioners who, although having expressed their agreement with the scheme in general, have not yet expressed a desire to participate. It is anticipated that there will be administrative problems in extending the scheme to all general practitioners, for of the 96 doctors practising in the Borough under the National Health Scheme, the majority are in single practice; a good liaison, however, exists with general practitioners who contact health visitors personally, by telephone or through the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Health visitors have continued during the year to receive generous support from the voluntary services. The Ladies of the Sick Poor, Women's Voluntary Services and Trustees of the Foxton Dispensary have given financial and other assistance for necessitous cases and in particular for the many elderly people who are in failing health and alone.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the health visitor's sphere of work lies in the home and attendance at the various clinics is of relatively less importance, to this end the services of clinic nurses have been of great value.

In the future it is hoped that more active measures may be taken to prevent the breakdown in health of the elderly and with the study of the physical and mental changes of advancing years much may be done to relieve the burdens of this large proportion of the community.

Statistics. Below is shown the number of cases dealt with by Health Visitors during the year, and also the details of visits together with clinic session attendances.

Cases

Children born in 1964 (1)	Children born in 1963 (2)	Children born 1959-62 (3)	Total No. of children cols. 1-3 (4)	Persons aged 65 or over (5)	No. in col. 5 visited at request of G.P. or hosp. (6)	Mentally disordered persons (7)
2,275	2,359	4,590	9,224	706	300	57

No. in col. 7 visited at request of G.P. or hosp. (8)	Persons discharged from hospital (Other than mental hosps.) (9)	No. in col. 9 visited at request of G.P. or hosp. (10)	No. of T.B. households visited (11)	No. of households visited re other infectious diseases (12)	No. of T.B. households visited by T.B. Visitors (13)
20	84	50	752	745	—

Visits

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
(a) To expectant mothers :									
(i) First Visits	104	172	238	234	315	343	477	569	2,111
(ii) Total Visits	129	220	308	322	378	518	715	874	1,000
(b) To children under one year of age :									
(i) First Visits	1,709	1,801	1,789	1,961	1,961	1,775	1,949	2,337	2,111
(ii) Total Visits	4,608	5,353	7,020	6,475	7,561	8,495	7,977	10,402	11,000
(c) To children age 1 and under 2 years :									
Total Visits	2,369	2,643	3,552	3,553	4,113	4,041	4,328	5,258	6,000
(d) To children age 2 but under 5 years :									
Total Visits	5,234	5,883	6,954	7,012	8,438	6,315	6,633	8,066	9,000
(e) To other cases (except school children) :									
Total Visits	973	3,465	1,005	2,276	2,207	3,925	5,513	6,959	6,000
Attendances at Clinic Sessions	1,260	1,201	1,385	1,623	1,785	1,524	1,241	1,344	1,000

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Two members of the staff retired on breakdown pension at the end of March after a lengthy absence due to sickness. It is with regret that we report the death in October of Miss M. Rossall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D., at the early age of 50. Miss Rossall died in her own home, being devotedly nursed by her colleagues for 4 months.

The staff position greatly improved during the year. Vacancies, including the increase in establishment, were filled in July. By the end of the year 30 full-time and 2 part-time Nurses were employed. This included 3 male Nurses. Ten of this staff are Queen's Nursing Sisters.

Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Crook were successful in obtaining the certificate of the Q.I.D.N. Miss Webster and Mr. Rollinson were taking this training at the end of the year. One Nurse attended a refresher course in Birmingham arranged by the Royal College of Nursing.

This increased staff has helped considerably in covering holiday periods. In December a late evening service was commenced. The Ambulance Service helped by taking urgent calls up to 8 p.m. and two Nurses were on duty until approximately 10 p.m. to cover these calls. A few extremely ill patients were helped by this service as they were able to receive injections after 8 p.m.

Disposable Equipment

A number of disposable syringes were used during the year. These are particularly useful in Hotels and Boarding Houses where without them a syringe would have to be boiled on the kitchen cooker. It is hoped to extend this service in 1965.

Incontinent Pads

The increasing use of these pads for incontinent patients has been a considerable help in their nursing care. For relatives too, they have eased the laundry problem, especially during the winter months. The disposal has not so far caused any difficulty but could do so in the future.

Laundry Service

The introduction of this service early in the year brought a welcome addition to the service provided by the L.H.A. Many relatives have said it is the most helpful of all services provided. (see page 52).

Transport

The nursing staff have continued to make use of the assisted car purchase scheme, 24 Nurses were using cars, 5 autocycles, 1 a pedal cycle and 2 public transport.

Marie Curie Memorial Fund

During the year a grant was received from this fund which has provided extra nourishment, etc., to patients suffering from Cancer.

Visits

The following table shows the numbers of patients attended and the respective number of visits made.

	Analysis of Cases				Visits to all Cases			
	Under 5	5-65	Over 65	Total	Under 5	5-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis	—	48	1	49	—	4,319	10	4,329
Surgical	20	380	487	887	180	9,418	11,895	21,493
Medical	4	568	1,161	1,733	28	12,348	36,500	48,876
Infectious Disease ..	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	6
Maternal Complications	—	30	—	30	—	305	—	305
Others	—	81	530	611	—	1,642	14,681	16,323
TOTAL	25	1,107	2,179	3,311	214	28,032	63,086	91,332

Increased numbers of patients requiring injections were recorded, and the number of injections given showed a rise of 4,691 over 1963 and of 8,066 over 1962.

					Patients Injections	
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1,901	7,969
Anti-Biotics	...	...	...	...	269	4,903
Diabetics	...	...	...	...	530	12,672
Diuretics...	...	...	...	...	691	4,277
Vitamins	...	...	...	...	2,845	11,974
Others	...	...	...	...	260	2,106
					<u>6,496</u>	<u>43,901</u>

Visitors to the town continued to seek treatment and 858 visits were made to patients requiring the following service:—

Surgical Dressings	...	...	...	...	11
General Nursing	...	...	...	...	10
Enemas	...	...	...	...	3
Insulin Injections	...	...	...	...	52
Other Injections	...	...	...	...	86
					<u>162</u>

Section 26—Immunisation and Vaccination

Diphtheria Immunisation

Although the figures of this year compare in most age groups with those of the previous year, no explanation can be put forward to justify the parents' poor response again this year to immunisation. The large increase shown in the group 1955/1959 is the result of a campaign directed through the School Health Services.

		CHILDREN BORN IN YEAR						
		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54
Diphtheria Immunisation	(a) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents) during the year ...	484	761	66	22	13	177	58
	(b) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ...	—	15	19	5	30	1,509	1,199
Whoop' Cough Immunisation	(c) Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents) during the year ...	481	757	63	18	10	9	2

Smallpox Vaccination

This year has followed the pattern of 1963 in so much as there being little infection reported, and, in consequence there has been no panic to be vaccinated as for example 1962 when 16,199 persons were vaccinated.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	621	194	57	34	133	1,039
Number re-vaccinated ..	1	2	25	54	544	626

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures for 1964 show little change from those recorded in the previous year. There is now very little demand for Salk vaccine, the number of this type of injection is almost negligible.

	At 31/12/63	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	At 31/12/64
Third Injections—Salk	36,624	9	6	13	8	36,660
Oral	3,154	405	457	495	412	4,923
Oral after Second Salk	3,848	2	3	8	2	3,863
Total third injections. . . .	43,626	416	466	516	422	45,446
Fourth injections—Salk	7,879	4	5	12	6	7,906
Oral after 2 Salk plus. . . .	5	14	14	67	61	161
Oral after 3 Salk	2,405	82	70	491	403	3,451
Fourth injection—Oral	152	2	13	25	24	216
Total Fourth Injections .. .	10,441	102	102	595	494	11,734

Tetanus

The combined Tetanus toxin has been widely used during the year and with very few exceptions all children, both infants and school children, have received protection against Tetanus along with the immunity against Diphtheria.

In addition, accident cases, reporting to the Victoria Hospital and having Tetanus Toxoid injections, were referred to the department for subsequent 2nd and 3rd injections, and during the year 1919 such injections were given at the clinics.

All records of Tetanus injections given are photocopied and sent to the hospital, thus enabling the hospital to have a complete record.

Miscellaneous Vaccinations and Immunisations

In addition to the three main types of vaccination, the department has been called upon to carry out injections for persons who are required by regulations of other countries to be vaccinated against certain infective diseases. In this connection 36 persons were injected against Cholera and 4 against Typhoid/Paratyphoid. Applicants for Yellow Fever injections were referred to the special centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the two nearest points for this purpose being the Health Departments of Lancaster and Blackburn.

Section 27—Ambulance Service

The position with regard to staff, vehicles and statistics at the end of the year was as follows:—

Staff	Ambulance Officer	...	...	...	...	1
	Station Officer	...	...	...	...	1
	Shift Leaders	...	...	...	...	4
	Drivers/Attendants	...	...	...	...	40

During the year, One Shift Leader and one Driver resigned from the service, and one Driver collapsed and died whilst on duty. The resulting vacancies were filled by promotion, and appointment of three Driver/attendants.

There were 920 working days lost through sickness, which is equal to 184 working weeks.

Vehicles	Number of vehicles at 31/12/64					
	Ambulances:					
	Dennis—Diesel	...	...	...	...	9
	Ambulances (Dual Purpose):					
	Bedford—Petrol	...	...	...	...	2
	Commer—Diesel	...	...	...	...	1
	Austin—Diesel	...	...	...	...	3
	Sitting Cars:					
	Morris Oxford Estate—Petrol	...	...	...	...	2

Rail Journeys

There was a marked decrease in the transport of patients by rail, 48 cases moved against 73 in 1963. It is regretted that greater use of this service shows a downward trend, as an alternative medium of transport to road it is much faster and less tiring to the patients, but the future programme of British Railways does not make provision for the movement of Stretcher Patients.

Oxygenaire Unit

Ten requests for the use of the Unit were made in the year, Glenroyd Maternity Hospital being the major demand.

One special journey was made from Victoria Hospital to Pendlebury Childrens Hospital.

Flying Squad "

The above service has been requested on Eight occasions. Six in the County area, two in the Borough area: one special run with blood and Doctor only in the County area, was also made.

Statistics. The following chart summarises the cases moved and the miles run during the year.

	1963		1964	
	Stretcher	Sitting	Stretcher	Sitting
OUT PATIENTS "IN"	520	18,431	391	18,408
OUT PATIENTS "OUT"	466	18,430	360	18,308
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS	2,608	1,238	2,501	1,494
HOSPITAL DISCHARGES	963	4,526	991	4,639
HOSPITAL TRANSFERS	1,232	817	988	660
NURSING HOMES, CONVALESCENT HOMES (Admission, Discharge and Transfers)	313	65	337	77
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	28	1,228	36	1,209
CHIROPODY.. .. .	—	569	—	950
MIDWIVES	—	342	—	243
TRAINING CENTRES	—	19,778	—	21,255
CRECHE	—	1,034	—	1,549
SPASTIC CENTRE	—	1,134	—	647
EMERGENCIES	3,298	1,878	3,584	1,700
HOUSE TO HOUSE	118	54	84	45
ROOM TO ROOM	112	10	83	21
GLENROYD	982	59	799	9
TRAIN	35	230	19	117
MISCELLANEOUS	—	247	4	743
TOTAL PATIENTS	10,675	70,070	10,177	720,74

	1963			1964		
	Ambulance	Dual Purpose	Cars	Ambulance	Dual Purpose	Cars
JOURNEYS INVOLVING PATIENT	9,629	3,072	993	9,805	3,941	1,126
SPECIAL JOURNEYS	245	121	16	245	73	13
WASTED JOURNEYS	395	7	5	269	3	1
MILEAGE	188,560	79,021	47,969	182,342	78,849	52,399

Section 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Loan of Equipment. In 1948 the "After-care equipment Service" was like a child in need of considerable nourishment, but with personal care and attention has grown to full "adult" stature in 1964. The service has become widely known and used continuously by people in every walk of life.

A continued watch has been kept on stocks in order to keep the service flowing freely.

Special cases were brought to the attention of the department by Hospital authorities, and requests were made for specially equipped beds, similar to those used in hospital. At the end of the year there were two such beds in use, giving the maximum comfort to these unfortunate people.

Another article which has given assistance in no small way is the Three-legged Walking Stick. One patient suffering from Rheumatoid Arthritis has, with the aid of this equipment, been able to go out without other assistance, thereby improving his mental outlook at the same time.

Invalid chairs have been in great demand, especially during the Summer months, when many requests were received for the use of chairs for a week or two. The demand always exceeds the supply, but every effort was made to assist visitors who wish to enjoy the amenities of the town. The following is an extract from one of many letters received: "My husband has been an invalid for many years and we have not been able to have a holiday, but this year with the help of relatives and friends we are coming to Blackpool for a week." It is a pleasure to report that the department was able to assist in this case.

It is virtually impossible to calculate accurately the stock required for this service, or hope to have sufficient chairs on hand to supply all requests.

It is pleasing to report that many kind gifts, such as chairs, commodes, etc., have been made to the department, and this equipment has been utilised for the benefit of needy patients.

Hereunder are details of loans of equipment made under the Scheme. Also shown is the stock of items available.

Article	Stock	Quarter ending March	Quarter ending June	Quarter ending September	Quarter ending December	Totals
Bed Pans	48	28	27	25	32	112
Bed Rests	33	23	20	18	19	80
Air Rings	36	10	17	10	13	50
Rubber Sheets	51	13	24	16	14	67
Invalid Chairs	20	7	3	3	4	17
Male Urinals	16	7	5	9	7	28
Female Urinals	14	—	—	2	3	5
Bed Cages	9	5	3	7	6	21
Commodes	14	13	10	11	15	49
Crutches	33½ prs.	1 pr.	1 pr.	—	—	2 prs.
Bed Boards	2	—	—	3	—	3
Enuresis Alarms	16	22	19	7	6	54
Feeding Cups	8	1	—	—	—	1
Walking Cradles	3	—	—	—	1	1
Three Legged Walking Sticks ..	9	2	3	2	4	11
Walking Sticks	2	1	—	—	—	1
S.V.6. Vacuylser	1	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	—	133	132	113	125	503

The figures show actual loans made, and do not show renewals where the period of three months has expired.

Enuretic machines are held for loan on recommendations of the Medical Officers in charge of clinics.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

This service commenced on the 11th January, 1964, for the benefit of the chronic sick, who await a bed in hospital and where washing and drying facilities leave much to be desired.

The expressions of appreciation of the service leave no doubt that it is fulfilling a need which, evidently, was much overdue.

On the practical side of this work there is a problem during the checking and counting of the soiled sheets, which are collected twice weekly, before being sent to the laundry at the Devonshire Road Hospital, where again a count is taken. There have been two or three occasions when the laundry have refused to accept sheets until further sluicing has taken place, this gives an indication of the condition of the sheets when they are returned from these unfortunate people.

Should the present facilities of laundering be denied to us in the future, one can only look forward to a comprehensive scheme being introduced to cover all the Department's Commitments, which are increasing annually. The handling of these sheets would then be kept to a minimum.

The following is a summary of the years work.

No. of cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
No. of sheets issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,021
No. of sheets laundered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622

Tuberculosis. The department continued to employ one Health Visitor mainly on work concerned with the care and after care of tubercular patients, and close liaison with the Chest Clinic of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee was maintained. The Health Visitor acts as a relief for the Clinic Nurse, when possible, during holiday periods.

Summarised below are figures showing the visits made during the year in relation to Tuberculosis work:—

Home Visits

Respiratory:

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	69
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	306

Non-Respiratory:

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	3
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	7

Contacts:

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	634
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	83

Other Chest Conditions:

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	83
Subsequent visits	41

Undiagnosed:

First visits	14
Subsequent visits	—

Other visits	1
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ERRATUM

B.C.G. VACCINATION PAGE 53

FOR POSITIVE READ NEGATIVE

FOR NEGATIVE READ POSITIVE

Bacille Calmette Guerin Vaccination (B.C.G.)

Contact Scheme. The work in connection with contacts of tubercular patients is carried out by the Chest Clinic of the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, who have furnished the following figures:—

			under 6 wks.	6 wks- 2 yrs.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 & over	Total
Skin Tested	...	...	—	36	37	59	48	180
Found Positive	...	...	—	35	37	45	13	130
Found Negative	...	...	—	1	—	14	35	50
Number vaccinated	...	...	23	35	36	44	12	150

Mass Miniature Radiography

The Radiography Unit visited the town in April of this year and details of X-rays taken are shown below.

				Males	Females	Total
Students	...	...	...	465	435	900
Contacts	...	...	...	702	41	743
Industry	...	...	...	3,219	2,092	5,311
General Public	...	...	...	1,855	3,034	4,889
				<u>6,241</u>	<u>5,602</u>	<u>11,843</u>

Of these, 50 were referred to their own Doctors, and 62 were referred to their own Doctors and for further investigation at the Chest Clinic.

More detailed information of those examined and the resultant diagnoses, kindly supplied by Dr. J. I. Capper, Medical Director of the Unit, is contained in the tables overleaf.

Table 1--Analysis of Persons Examined

Type of Examinee	MALES										FEMALES										Grand Total	
	under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-65	65 & Over	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total	Grand Total	
Students ..			465								465	435								435	900	
Contacts ..	230	80	220	20	52	20	50	20	10	—	702			10		21	10			41	743	
Factories/Offices ..			180	260	780	705	619	325	300	50	3,219	300	325	275	522	420	190	50	10	2,092	5,311	
General Public Volunteers ..			70	40	320	355	380	165	170	355	1,855	145	205	450	710	660	340	230	294	3,034	4,889	
Totals ..	230	80	935	320	1,152	1,080	1,049	510	480	405	6,241	880	530	735	1,232	1,101	540	280	304	5,602	11,843	

Table 2--Diagnosis

	MALES								FEMALES								Grand Total		
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total	Rate per 1,000	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total	Rate per 1,000	Cases	Rate per 1,000
Abnormalities																			
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	1	2	2	-	2	-	7	1.12	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	0.71	11	0.93
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision..	-	2	1	2	1	-	6	0.96	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	0.71	10	0.84
Malignant Neoplasms ..	-	-	3	-	2	5	10	1.6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.36	12	1.01
Non-malignant Neoplasms ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sarcoid (including enlarged Hilar Glands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ..	-	2	5	7	5	7	26	-	-	-	2	11	11	13	7	44	-	70	-
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-

Convalescent Care

Four cases were recommended during the year for convalescent care, the usual stay required being 14 days. Two of the cases were not continued, one taking private convalescence.

Chiropody Service

An increase in the number of sessions by 212 to 694 allowed more treatment to be given. New cases in the year were up by 88 to 592, but home visits show the greatest increase from 354 to 791. Sessions are held at three clinics, Bispham, Hawes Side and the Municipal Health Centre as previously.

Details are as follows:—

	1964	1963
1st visits (all clinics)	592	504
Re-visits	4,013	2,913
Sessions held	694	482
Home visits	791	354

Section 29—Home Help Service

The staff of this service consists of one supervisor, one assistant, and one clerk. Some 139 Home Helps were employed during 1964. Approximately three-quarters of the staff are part-time workers, reckoned for this purpose under 35 hours per week.

During 1964 the service expanded once again, finally reaching a case load of 950 households per week. It seems certain that further expansions must be anticipated to meet the increasing demands for the service from General Practitioners and Hospital authorities.

Many of the staff have acquired a keen vocational sense; this fact is demonstrated by the many reports received of the voluntary visits and kindnesses undertaken on behalf of patients outside normal working hours. Throughout the year there has been excellent liaison with Ministry personnel, Welfare, and other sections of the Health Service.

The table below shows the number of cases and hours involved:—

Type of Case	Cases Attended	Hours Worked
Confinements at Home. .	19	416
Aged (65 years or over)	782	150,566
Chronic Sick	56	7,887
Tuberculosis	5	255
Mentally Disordered ..	9	626
Others	50	3,303
Totals	921	163,053

The types of cases have been extended in detail for this report and only total figures can be compared. Previous years are as follows:—

1963	...	...	...	896 cases	152,120 hrs.
1962	...	...	...	857 cases	145,242 hrs.
1961	...	...	...	860 cases	118,140 hrs.
1960	...	...	...	728 cases	103,761 hrs.

Section 51—Mental Health

The staff at the end of the year consisted of four Mental Welfare Officers and one trainee.

The following tables give details of the work carried out under the Mental Health Act, 1959:—

Admissions to Hospitals:

Section 5 (Admissions—Informal)	...	...	383
Section 25 (Observation)	...	...	29
Section 26 (Treatment)	...	...	23
Section 29 (Emergency)	...	...	73
Section 60 (Court)	...	...	9
Discharges	...	...	536
Died	...	...	51

Home Visits by Mental Welfare Officers:

(a) General enquiries and reports	...	...	3,183
(b) After-Care visits	...	...	2,609
New cases referred to department	...	...	474

Details of Patients are as follows:

Number of Patients under L.H.A. Care (31/12/64)716

	<i>Mentally Ill</i>				<i>Psycho-pathic</i>		<i>Subnormal</i>				<i>Severely Subnormal</i>				<i>TOTALS</i>	
	—16		16+		16+		—16		16+		—16		16+			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Attending Day Training Centre	2			1							26	13	23	30	95	
Awaiting Entry													2	4	6	
Receiving Home Training											1				1	
Resident in Home/Hostel :																
(1) C.B.C.				8	4				2						14	
(2) Awaiting Entry				2+	3										5	
(3) Other L.A.													1		1	
(4) Boarding Out											1				1	
Receiving Home Visits				185	321	4	2	8	1	23	24			12	13	593
TOTALS	2	—		195	329	4	2	8	1	25	24	28	13	38	47	716
x Additional 6 patients in hospitals.																
Number of Patients Awaiting Entry to Hospitals																
(1) Urgent need				8	32			1		1	2					44
(2) Not Urgent				2	6			1		3		1				13
Number of Admissions for Temporary Residential Care																
(1) N.H.S. Hospitals								11	4	6	7					28
(2) L.A. Residential accommodation				28	35											63
Referrals to the Department																
(1) General Practitioners				61	151			1								213
(2) Hospitals				24	44									1		69
(3) Hospital Out Patients				42	64	2										108
(4) Education Authority				1						1	1					3
(5) Police or Courts				20	9						1					30
(6) Other				18	20			6	4	—	3					51
TOTALS				166	288	2		7	4	1	5			1		474

CARE OF SUBNORMALS

Junior Training Centre

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was:—

Male: 37 Female: 28

The school opened on 189 days when there were 9,301 attendances, giving an average daily attendance of 49.

During the year special vehicles of the Ambulance Service brought 8,811 children to the school, the remainder being brought by parents or making their own way.

Experiments in Reading and Writing

A report on the experiment is submitted by Mrs. L. Pryar, the Supervisor.

It is very difficult to make the parents of Mentally Handicapped Children realise that in the majority of the cases their children lack the ability to concentration and reason sufficiently to learn reading and writing.

Various methods have been tried at centres throughout the country but so far the results have been disappointing.

At Woodlands we decided to rule out reading and writing in the usually accepted meaning, but realising the importance of the subject and having observed the children's ability to memorize symbols and shapes, started to teach words of practical application and simple meaning as a whole and without attempting to spell.

Words such as HALT, EXIT, DANGER, etc., were presented to the class in bold characters on the blackboard and on cards and soon a good number were able to recognise them.

The vocabulary was slowly but steadily increased and as the children became more competent they were also encouraged to spell and write them.

It is too early yet to say how far this method will take us but it is of great comfort to the parents to know that every attempt is being made to overcome any difficulty their children may encounter, and encouraging to the teachers who experience the joy of achievement together with their charges.

Finally the recognition of words which are met in our daily life help to make our Mentally Handicapped Children less dependent, more socially competent, and better fitted within the framework of the community in which they live.

Psychiatric Club

This Club continued to be held each Wednesday evening in Woodlands School.

Special Care Unit

The Ten Year Plan of the local health authority has included the provision of a Special Care Unit which will be annexed to the Woodlands School, and whilst at the present time building has commenced, it is not anticipated that it will be operational until late 1965. In the meantime the Blackpool Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continue to use the premises at 214, Whitegate Drive for this purpose. The Unit will, of course, when completed, become the complete responsibility of the local health authority.

Adult Training Centres

It is disappointing to report that there has been little progress in this project. Whilst plans have been submitted for approval it is not possible at this stage to forecast the commencement of building operations. Here again the Blackpool Society for Mentally Handicapped Children have stoically continued their work in providing employment for adult mentally handicapped at 214 Whitegate Drive and Marton Tram Depot. It is hoped that the position will be a little more specific when next year's Report is published.

Residential Accommodation for Mentally disordered. The 30 place Hostel, known as Belmont House and situate in Lytham Road and south of the town, continued to serve a useful purpose in providing temporary accommodation for patients discharged from hospital and due for a transit period before being discharged to normal life.

The following shows the movement of patients during the year:—

(a) Number of patients in residence at 31/12/64	...	...	...	16
(b) Number of patients who have passed through hostel in 1964	...			78
(c) Number of patients from other authorities included in (a)	...			2
Number of patients from other authorities included in (b)	...			14

The numbers above include patients who have left the hostel and have been readmitted even in the same year. The lengths of time in residence vary from one year to only one day.

The number of patient days was 7,902 giving an average daily attendance of 21.6.

There were 54 admissions and 60 discharged, 5 returning to hospitals.

Mr. Woolley, the Warden, reports that the Mental Health Hostel maintained a steady rate of admissions and a number of the residents obtained situations and gave satisfactory service. Those who have been unable to obtain situations have been encouraged to assist in the running of the hostel by doing any work for which they may be considered suitable. Some measure of work values, is given in determining the stage for further advancement either in accommodation or type of work. The Disablement Resettlement Officers assist in the latter.

Each week visits were made by Psychiatrists and Doctors. Cases were discussed and recommendations made.

Recreational facilities have been made available in the form of cards, dominoes, etc., and table tennis facilities could be enjoyed by the more vigorous. Library books could be obtained on request and radio and television programmes have been very popular. Concerts have been a regular feature and other entertainments have been provided in order to help in the rehabilitation of the residents.

Public Health Act, 1936—Registration of Nursing Homes

During the year there were no changes in the registrations of Nursing Homes within the meaning of the above Act, and the Nursing Homes Act, 1963.

The list of Nursing Homes with number of beds is shown below.

	No. of Beds	
	Maternity	Others
Ascot Nursing Home, 13 Luton Road	—	11
Convent of Our Lady of Wisdom, 575 Lytham Road	9	77
Northwood, 19 King Edward Avenue	—	12
Inglehurst, 129 Newton Drive	—	18
St. Teresa's Nursing Home, 188 Norbreck Road ...	—	12
Reads Avenue Nursing Home, 160 Reads Avenue...	—	24
Cleveland Nursing Home, 32 King George Avenue ...	—	14
TOTAL	9	168

Agencies for the Supply of Nurses During the year there were no applications for registration under the Nurses Agency Regulations, 1961.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

1,155 Medical Examinations on behalf of the Local Authority were carried out by the Department's Medical Officers, and details of results are as follows:—

	FIT						UNFIT			Final Decision Postponed
	Unconditional	Too old for Superannuation	For Part Time only	Temporary	To Resume or Continue	For Employment	Permanent Ill-health	To Resume Normal Duties		
All Departments	854	32	25	72	56	48	43	6	19	
Airport	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Baths	1	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	
Children's	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Cleansing	58	5	—	12	9	3	6	4	—	
Education	174	1	16	5	9	14	4	—	4	
Electrical Services	62	5	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	
Fire	14	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	
Health	76	4	8	3	1	—	1	1	2	
Highways	59	2	—	5	6	—	7	—	3	
Libraries	13	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	
Parks	62	—	1	15	3	2	—	—	2	
Police	18	7	—	5	4	4	—	—	—	
Publicity	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Surveyors	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Transport	227	2	—	8	13	14	21	—	6	
Treasury	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Town Clerk	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Weights & Measures	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welfare	28	4	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	

This chart shows the state of fitness of all people examined according to department

WELFARE SERVICES—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47. No cases were brought to the attention of the department as requiring any action under the section.

Epileptics and Spastics.

The director of Welfare Services informs me that in accordance with the scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons made under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a register of such persons has been compiled and at 31.12.1964 there were 33 adult epileptics and 19 adult spastics included in the register.

Included in the number referred to above, on the 1st January, 1964, there were 3 epileptics maintained in Epileptic Colonies and during the year there were 4 new admissions and 3 discharges, making a total of 14 maintained on 31.12.64.

Follow-up of Registered BLIND and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
BLIND :				
(i) Number of cases registered as blind during the year ended 31st December, 1964 in respect of which Section F. of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment	5	2	—	30
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	13	5	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	7	4	—	5
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which—				
(a) Vision improved	1	—	—	—
(b) Sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	5	4	—	5
PARTIALLY SIGHTED :				
(i) Number of cases registered as Partially Sighted during the year ended 31st December, 1964 in respect of which Section F. of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment	10	—	—	15
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	6	3	—	7
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	3	—	6
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which :				
(a) Vision improved	1	—	—	—
(b) Sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	3	3	—	6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total number of cases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1964—NIL

Register

Total number on Blind Register at 31st December, 1964

Male	171
Female	261
Total	432

Total number on Partially Sighted Register at 31st December, 1964

Male	64
Female	132
Total	196

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, Deputy and one Assistant Medical Officer are authorised under the Cremation Act to issue certificates giving permission to cremate. Applications to cremate at the Blackpool Crematorium numbered 1,874; of these 1,194 were in respect of Blackpool residents.

There was a total decrease of 297 as compared with last year but an increase of 11 so far as Blackpool residents were concerned.

The startling decrease in number for this year can be justified by the opening of three new crematoria serving towns, i.e., Preston, Barrow and Lancaster, which previously applied to Blackpool.

The table below shows the trend of applications for cremation over the past six years:—

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
All applicants	1,874	2,171	2,639	2,526	2,382	2,458
Blackpool residents . .	1,194	1,183	1,260	1,174	1,068	1,093

The number of burials varied little, showing a decrease of 48 on 1963.

1964	...	...	...	...	Carleton 530	Total ... 795
					Layton 265	
	1963	...	...	...	843	
	1962	...	...	...	856	
	1961	...	...	...	748	
	1960	...	...	...	790	
	1959	...	...	...	756	

HEALTH EDUCATION

Efforts have been made during the year towards all forms of Health Education, the individual instruction by health visitors, in the homes and more formal methods in the clinic such as discussion groups, talks, small exhibitions, demonstrations and poster displays.

The introduction of an appointments system at clinics has, by curtailing waiting time, unfortunately also limited the time available to Health Visitors for the formal methods of teaching and other means have been explored.

It is apparent that in the future, programmes should be geared to powerful mass media, because it was noted during the year that the press publicity, radio and television programmes often dictated the demand for information on a particular subject, and in fact acted as a stimulus.

Requests were received from clubs and other organisations for speakers on the subjects of smoking in relation to lung cancer and venereal disease, and the Sunday evening programmes for adolescents "The Younger Generation" prompted requests from head teachers of secondary modern schools and youth club leaders for information regarding sex education and venereal disease.

BLACKPOOL HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

During the last twelve months the Blackpool Home Safety Committee has maintained its activities in an attempt to educate the public in how accidents in the home can be avoided, and in this they have received valued assistance from members of the Committee, the Fire Brigade, Police, North Western Gas Board, and many others.

Once again it is unfortunate that there was a limited budget with which to work, but it is hoped that as time goes on the Council grant will be increased to enable the Committee to be more active in this most important task of trying to prevent Home Accidents.

When one looks at the figures of Blackpool cases dealt with at the Victoria Hospital during 1964 one realises the enormity of the problem facing the Committee:

Year	Number of accidents causing scalds to persons				Number of accidents causing burns to persons				Number of other accidents, falls, etc.			
	Under 5 years	5-64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL	Under 5 years	5-64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL	Under 5 years	5-64 years	65 years and over	TOTAL
1964 ..	37	41	13	91	43	116	12	171	373	896	302	1,571
1963 ..	24	44	10	78	44	87	14	145	396	1,004	223	1,623
1962 ..	21	42	4	67	22	62	9	93	371	1,093	328	1,792

TEN YEAR PLAN—LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES

It will be recalled that in the 1962 Report, the original Ten Year Plan was outlined, but in view of the request from the Ministry of Health that Local Health Authorities were to review their requirements, a revised plan was submitted. Details of the revision appeared in the 1963 report.

A further complete review during 1964 was not requested, but it is likely that periodically the Minister of Health will ask for a full review and when he does so, an account will be included in the report for that year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

PUBLIC HEALTH LONDON ACT, 1936

Public Swimming Baths

The Baths Superintendent has kindly furnished the following information:—

The Open Air Bath. Built 1923, maximum length 376 ft., maximum width 172 ft.; championship area 33 ft. \times 75 ft.; capacity 1,600,000 galls.; spectators accommodation 5,000; source of water supply—pumped from the sea through the 900 ft. \times 8 in. intake pipeline, in an effort to obtain selective water, into a 500,000 galls. settling tank. The water is allowed to settle for a pre-determined period of a minimum of 8 hours and is treated with a regulated dosage of chlorine, it is then filtered through 4 gravity-fed filters at a turn-over rate of approx. 8 hours.

Derby Bath. Main pool 165 ft. \times 55 ft.; capacity 485,000 galls.; spectators accommodation 2,000; learners' pool 33 ft. \times 33 ft.; capacity 17,000 galls.; source of water supply—pumped from the sea into two settling tanks 120,000 galls. capacity, prior to filtration; turn-over rate—main pool approx. 3 hours, learners' pool approx. 2 hours.

There are diving boards in the two above establishments of international standard type up to 10 metres.

Cocker Street Bath. 81 ft. \times 24 ft.; capacity 60,000 galls.; source of water supply—from the Sea-Water Works, through our filtration plant; turn-over rate approx. 5 hours.

Lido Pool. 100 ft. \times 40 ft.; capacity 135,000 galls.; source of water supply—town-main supply (fresh water); turn-over rate approx. $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Before entering the filters, in all the above establishments, the water is chemically treated with alumina and soda by means of open-type coagulation plants. The chlorine gas process admits of easy and accurate adjustments to meet the varying needs of the swimming pool, and we maintain the "Free Chlorine Content" to comply with the Ministry's standards for marginal chlorination 0.2 p.p.m. to 0.5 p.p.m. to ensure accurate control.

A special feature of the swimming bath water circulation system at the Derby Bath is the multiple inlets and outlets water withdrawal and distributing arrangement, which ensures pure water over the whole of the area of the bath.

Colorimetric tests are taken four times per day at all establishments, other than peak periods when tests are taken more frequently. The units at present in use, in each case, are the B.D.H. Lovibond Comparators with the requisite chlorine and pH disc indicators; ortho-tolidine and phenol red are used as the reagents.

Periodical bacteriological examination of the water at each establishment is carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

WATER SUPPLY

The Authority responsible for the water supply in Blackpool is the Fylde Water Board, and the Engineer of the Board has been good enough to furnish the following information:—

Water supplied to Blackpool is collected at two sources: (a) from watersheds at Barnacre, and (b) at Stocks on the River Hodder, and is satisfactory both in quantity and quality. At both these head works, upland surface water is collected and stored in reservoirs. The watershed at Barnacre is free from human habitation and at Stocks the Fylde Water Board owns the watershed and controls all operations on it.

During the Summer months the water from Barnacre was augmented by water pumped from a new borehole at Garstang, and the water from Stocks augmented by borehole water from Broughton. This water is excellent in quality but is somewhat harder than the upland water and the effect of this is shown in the chemical analyses set out later in this report.

Bacteriological examinations have been made throughout the year of both the raw water and treated water, and the results are as below—:

Source of Sample					Number examined	Ave. No. of Coliforms/ 100 mls.	Average No. of colonies growing in Yeastral Agar	
							in 2 days @37°C. per 1 ml.	in 2 days @22°C. per 1 ml.
RAW WATER								
Hodder					17	80	9	40
Barnacre					17	20	4	26
TREATED WATER								
Hodder								
Marton, Head Office								
Warbreck Reservoir ...					51	Nil	2	3
Barnacre								
Warbreck Tower, 108 Cornwall Avenue ...					34	Nil	1	3

A further summary of figures for water going into supply is as follows:—

Source of Sample	Number examined	No. free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar No. of colonies per ml. of sample	
				in 2 days @37°C.	in 3 days @22°C.
7 Lomond Ave., Marton	17	17	100	2	3
Head Office, Sefton St. ...	17	17	100	2	4
Warbreck Tower	17	17	100	1	2
Warbreck Reservoir	17	17	100	1	2
108 Cornwall Avenue	17	17	100	1	3

The raw waters are liable to plumbosolvency, and in consequence they are treated with lime after coagulation and pressure filtration to a pH value which gives a positive Langelier index of corrosion. No lead has been found in samples examined.

No action has been necessary throughout the year, as no contamination has been encountered.

The level of fluoride in water supplied to the town is very low, i.e. less than 0.5 p.p.m. as F, and this is well below the optimum figure for the prevention of dental caries.

FYLDE WATER BOARD - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Appearance	Raw Water Stocks Reservoir	Raw Water Barnacre Reservoir	Winter Supply	Summer Supply	Summer and Winter Supplies	Winter Supply	Summer Supply	Winter Supply	Summer Supply
	Yellow with some suspended matter	Slightly yellow with some suspended matter	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m.Pt)	40	24	5	5	4	5	5	4	4
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taste	—	—	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH value	6.9	6.4	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5
Residual chlorine	—	—	0.05	0.05	p.p.m.	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.03
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.44	0.30	0.25	0.60	0.28	0.25	0.50	0.28	1.2
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. at 27° C.	2.7	1.8	0.75	0.45	0.70	0.75	0.55	0.70	0.40
Free Acidity as CO ₂	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	10	22	66	11	22	45	11	68
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	38	24	44	88	30	44	75	30	85
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	18	14	22	22	19	22	30	19	17
Excess Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	32	16	37	73	21	37	60	21	70
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	6	8	7	15	9	7	15	9	15
Total solids dried at 180° C.	82	59	90	135	70	90	120	70	135
Chloride as Cl	13	10	10.0	14	10	10.0	12	10	14
Sulphate as SO ₄	18.0	14	20	19	18	20	22	18	16
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn	0.03	Nil	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.02	0.02	Nil	Nil
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	0.70	0.30	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.10
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	—	Nil	0.20	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.10
Fluoride as F	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10

SEWERAGE OF THE BOROUGH

The abolition of pail closets and cesspools has continued during the year and the Director of Public Cleansing reports that 133 pail closets and 33 cesspools were emptied regularly by his department compared with 35 in 1963.

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following details on the present and future drainage works.

(a) Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal carried out in 1964

- (1) Continuation to completion of the Central Interceptor involving the construction of 30" to 108" sewers in tunnel.
- (2) Completion of Marton Moss Drainage. Stage 2 involving the construction of 4½ miles of 9" to 30" sewers in open cut and three small pumping stations.
- (3) Completion of Stage 1 of the Manchester Square Pumping Station reconstruction and the commencement of Stage 2.
- (4) The construction of approximately 2 miles of 9" to 36" dia. sewers in open cut for Housing development in the North.

(b) Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal to be carried out in 1965

- (1) Continuation of Manchester Square Pumping Station reconstruction.
- (2) Commencement of the 8' 6" dia. stormwater outfall at Manchester Square.
- (3) Commencement of the Central Drive Trunk Sewer involving the construction of 30" to 120" dia. sewers in tunnel and open cut.

(c) Proposed Future Works

- (1) Continuation of the Manchester Square Pumping Station, the Stormwater Outfall and the Central Drive Trunk Sewer.
- (2) Commencement of the Lytham Road Trunk Sewer.
- (3) Modernisation of all pumping stations.

The schemes in hand and proposed will provide reasonably adequate facilities for sewerage and sewage disposal.

REFUSE, ETC. COLLECTION—1964

This work is carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation.

I am informed by the Director of Public Cleansing that the tonnage of refuse was almost exactly the same as the previous year. This was, no doubt, due to the very dry summer in 1964, as compared with a rather wet season in 1963. The increased volume of refuse caused by a good season was offset by the material being very much drier.

This year the refuse disposal works was in full operation including the new Trade Waste Incinerator, and this was also the first full year since the new Weighbridge at the refuse tip was brought into use on 24th September, 1963.

The tonnage of clay, soil, rubble, etc. received at the tip was 64,369 tons.

The amount of refuse dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works was 19,992 tons whilst 45,599 tons, including refuse brought by private traders, were tipped away, and 1,285 tons of night soil were removed.

Approximately 40 tons of sewage were removed from sumps, etc., at the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

This section of the Annual Report, and the following sections dealing with Housing, Rodent Control and Disinfestation, General Food supply and Prosecutions give details of the variety of functions undertaken by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE—STATISTICS

Complaints Received

Verbal	3,550
Written	765

Visits and Inspections during Year

Ash Receptacles:

Satisfactory	26
Unsatisfactory	135
Re-inspections under Notice	230
Number of Galvanised Bins provided as a result of notice ...	97
Number of Galvanised Bins provided by department	624

Food and Drugs Act:

Butchers' Shops	209
Cafes and Snackbars	490
Dairies and Milk Shops under Milk and Dairies Regulations ...	175
Fish Frying Shops	95
Hotels and Licensed Premises—Boarding Houses	3,233
Ice Cream Premises	218
Food Manufacturing Premises	65
Food Inspections and Food Shops	2,355

Miscellaneous:

Abattoirs	105
Animal Boarding Establishments	47
Bakehouses	64
Basements (full inspections)	—
Basements (excluding full inspections)	1
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Theatres, etc.	21
Common Lodging Houses	108
Drainage Schemes	164
Dwelling Houses (Housing Act, 1957)	9
Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act)	53
Dwelling Houses (Rent Act, 1957)	1
Dwelling Houses re Housing Improvement Grants	84
Exhumations	2
Factories	143
Farms and Smallholdings (Agricultural Act, 1956)	—
Hairdressing Businesses	130
Houses in Multiple Occupation (Holiday)	621
Houses in Multiple Occupation (Residential)	207
Infectious Diseases (including Food Poisoning and Dysentery) ...	825
Land and Camp Sites	415
Municipal Tenancy Applicants	356
Nuisances (Noise)	466
Nuisances (first inspections)	4,868
Nuisances (re-inspections under notice)	7,007

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Roadways, Footpaths, Back Street and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sand and Foreshore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools and Churches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shops (Shop Act, 1950)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stables and Manure Heaps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Suspect tinned Meat (Aberdeen typhoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,784
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Temporary Structures (Full Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Temporary Structures (Excluding Full Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Town Planning and Building Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Watercourses and Ponds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

Number of Houses where Sanitary Defects were Found

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Number of Houses where Notices were Served for the Abatement of Nuisances

Verbal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preliminary notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

Number of Houses where Sanitary Defects were Remedied by Notice

Defects remedied as per preliminary notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defects remedied as per statutory notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

House Drains Tested

New Houses:

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
Unsatisfactory on first test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Rendered satisfactory after first test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124

Old Houses:

First test—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
First test—unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Tested during relaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Final Test—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Drains

Relaid, disconnected and ventilated	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired, unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	...	3,861
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired or fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	4

Waterclosets

New w.c.s fixed in lieu of privies, pail closets and defective w.c.s	...	...	...	...	3
Repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Unblocked	...	...	...	...	1
Flushing fittings repaired and water provided	...	...	...	...	5
New pails provided	...	...	...	...	—
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	—

Waste Pipes

New slop waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	1
New rainwater downpipes fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes and roof cutters repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Slop waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Water service pipes repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Bath, Lavatory, Slop sink and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	...	3

Miscellaneous

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	27
Backyards cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Backyards repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Courts or passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Courts or passages reformed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Erections in yard reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	19
Fire ranges re-set, repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	—
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	1
Food stores ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc., reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	19
Manholes, gullies, back streets, etc., reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	25
Manure Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Manure Receptacles repaired	...	...	...	...	—
New damp proof course fixed	...	...	...	...	1
New floor laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
New slop sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	—
Noise Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	3
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Various repairs	...	...	...	...	22
Watercourses cleansed	...	...	...	...	5

Food Hygiene Regulations

First Inspections	...	...	...	...	25
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	5,145
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	5
Written Notices issued	...	...	...	...	22
Made satisfactory	...	...	...	...	189
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	15

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one Common Lodging House in the Borough at 13, Eden Street, and accommodation is available for 115 males. There is no accommodation for females.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and it is regrettable to report that maintenance and the standard of cleanliness and hygiene are much lower than in previous years.

The work of maintenance and improvement of sanitary conditions has not been fully completed as requested by the department, despite repeated efforts by the Inspectors and representations to the Keepers of the Lodging House.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to submit a full report of the conditions to the Related Health Services Committee, and action on this will be given in the next Annual Report for 1965.

There were again some cases of body lice infestation amongst the inmates and these infestations are most difficult to eradicate completely because of the number of itinerant vagrants resorting to these premises. The cleansing of these cases was undertaken by the department's staff.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Local Authority again considered the possibility of establishing Smoke Control Areas in the Borough, but as Smoke Control was far from being completed in the "Black Areas" of the country, decided to defer action at this stage and reconsider the matter in 1965. Towards the end of the year there was some discussion between the Borough Surveyor and the Chief Public Health Inspector regarding the setting up of a Smoke Control Area in Bispham, and action taken will be reported in the Annual Report for 1965.

Three Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution Machines have been recording the smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution at three sites in the Borough continuously during the year. The records are submitted monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution conducted by that Department. A detailed report on the operation of these machines follows this report.

There is very little pollution of the atmosphere by industrial and commercial premises and again the main pollution problem in the Borough is caused by the smoke from domestic chimneys.

The Specialist Smoke Inspector is regularly engaged carrying out smoke observations throughout the town and during the year a total of 40 timed smoke observations were recorded. A further 734 visits were also made in respect of complaints, the collection of smoke and sulphur dioxide samples, and visits to industrial and commercial premises of an advisory nature.

One contravention of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 regarding dark smoke from a chimney was reported to the Council and a warning letter was sent to the offending firm. Later observations showed that satisfactory action had been taken to abate the nuisance.

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings under the Clean Air Act, 1956 during the year.

During the Year 9 applications were received for the approval of the installation of boilers and heating appliances under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, 6 were found to be satisfactory and approval was granted, one was refused and one was found to be exempt from the Act. Notifications received of the installation of new boilers and heating appliances numbered 3.

There continues to be excellent liaison between the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Public Health Department regarding the erection and height of new chimneys under Section 10, Clean Air Act, 1956 and all plans where height of chimneys is concerned are submitted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his observations before approval is given.

As in previous years the Department's Specialist Officers have continued to help and advise the managements of industrial and commercial premises regarding the condition of their boiler and process plants, and this work more than any other has resulted in adaptations to existing plant and new modern plant being installed which has resulted in a considerable reduction in industrial atmospheric pollution.

The co-operation of managements in this respect is very much appreciated by the Department.

The Operation of the Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution Recording Machines. 1st January to 31st December, 1964.

The three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Machines have been operating continuously during the year, at the same sites as in previous years.

The machines run 24 hours each day and record smoke pollution by passing air through a filter paper which traps the smoke particles on the paper and the amount of pollution can be calculated in microgrammes per cubic metre by scanning the filter paper under a Smoke Stain Reflectometer.

The amount of Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere is recorded by bubbling air through a solution of weak hydrogen peroxide and the amount can be calculated in microgrammes per cubic metre by means of a chemical titration.

As was the case during 1962 and 1963 the worst average pollution has been from the air samples at the Infectious Diseases Hospital as there is a small industrial area close at hand containing several large factories and a Railway Goods yard, as well as many dwelling houses. The average pollution of both smoke and sulphur dioxide at this station is slightly less than during 1963, possibly due to the demolition of nearly 100 houses in the Queenstown area.

The pollution in the vicinity of the Health Centre was as usual generally lighter than at the above station, and was practically all due to domestic smoke from chimneys of dwelling houses in this closely built up area.

Again the lightest pollution occurred in the area around the Hawes Side Lane Clinic, which is only to be expected as this area is less closely built up and has mainly open horticultural land on its east side., Here again the pollution is all domestic from dwelling house chimneys.

It is interesting to note that the smoke pollution at the Health Centre and Hawes Side Lane Clinic Stations has shown a slight increase over 1963, whilst the sulphur dioxide pollution has remained practically the same, and this may probably be due to the fact that the weather in October and early November 1964 was colder than in 1963, which has resulted in more coal being burned on open fires in dwelling houses.

It is again very noticeable that wind strength affects the weight of pollution considerably, and the worst pollution always occurs from November to February during calm weather when there is little or no wind, and mist or fog forms.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Table of Observations from the Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution Machines.

1st January to 31st December, 1964

SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Average Concentration in ug/m ³	No. 1 SITE Municipal Health Centre			No. 2 SITE Inf. Diseases Hospital			No. 3 SITE Hawes Side Clinic		
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke/ SO ₂ Ratio	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke/ SO ₂ Ratio	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke/ SO ₂ Ratio
January	324	248	1.30	390	311	1.25	295	215	1.37
February	247	207	1.14	295	224	1.32	225	192	1.17
March	157	165	0.95	244	191	1.28	141	177	0.80
April	109	105	1.04	92	125	0.75	109	105	1.04
May	53	66	0.80	61	102	0.60	42	58	0.72
June	56	61	0.92	57	95	0.60	42	64	0.66
July	32	42	0.76	29	71	0.41	19	37	0.51
August	41	42	0.98	43	72	0.60	27	33	0.82
September	66	72	0.92	73	117	0.62	58	66	0.88
October	213	192	1.11	278	243	1.14	218	178	1.22
November	344	243	1.41	396	290	1.36	314	236	1.33
December	415	247	1.68	452	310	1.46	344	238	1.44
Yearly Average ..	174	141		201	179		153	133	

HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION

January	764	584	—	1,092	639	—	736	514	—
February	568	378	—	560	414	—	512	384	—
March	404	328	—	504	342	—	392	346	—
April	236	207	—	208	277	—	236	207	—
May	101	137	—	113	222	—	92	139	—
June	130	125	—	147	188	—	143	166	—
July	69	89	—	64	120	—	53	86	—
August	94	86	—	193	178	—	74	72	—
September	195	184	—	200	341	—	169	181	—
October	1,320	1,079	—	1,572	1,307	—	1,332	1,093	—
November	892	734	—	1,348	896	—	892	697	—
December	1,576	923	—	1,784	1,214	—	1,408	931	—

NUMBER OF DAYS OVER

500 ug/m ³	21	8	24	10	18	5
1,000 "	2	1	2	2	2	1
1,500 "	1	—	2	—	—	—
2,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Closely built up Residential Area.		Small Indust'l Area, surrounded by closely built up Residential Area.		Residential Area not so closely built up and open land to the East.	

Sanitary Conditions in Places of Entertainment

The places of entertainment in the Borough are classified as follows—

Cinemas	7
Cinemas used for Varieties	3
Theatres (Variety etc.)	8
Ballrooms	5
Ice Drome	1
Bowling Alleys	2

Prior to the commencement of the Holiday season 21 inspections were made at the above premises, particular attention being paid to the dressing room and washing facilities for artists, and also the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for patrons.

The inspections showed that the facilities provided were of a high standard, and in no case was any action found to be necessary by the Department.

FACTORIES

During the year 143 inspections of factories were made by the Public Health Inspectors. This small number of inspections is due to several reasons, but mainly shortage of Public Health Inspectors and the fact that a considerable amount of Inspectors time in the year was spent on inspections regarding tinned corned beef in connection with the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak.

During these inspections 23 defects were found which resulted in 15 verbal notices being given and 4 informal and 2 statutory notices being served on the occupiers of the factories concerned, and 8 of the defects were remedied during the year.

It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings in respect of these cases.

So far as the Department is aware there are no Blackpool firms employing outworkers either within or without the Borough.

Notifications from other Authorities resulted in 3 inspections of outworkers premises being made and conditions in all cases were satisfactory.

During the year H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified that one factory was discontinued.

Factories on Register (Section 8 (3)) at Year End

Trade	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Making or Repair of Wearing Apparel ..	96	18
Bakeries	118	—
Preparation of other Foods and Drinks ..	109	2
Building Trades	91	3
Furniture making, etc.	31	4
Conveyances and Engineering	179	4
Photography, Printing and Bookbinding ..	52	5
Other Trades	134	9
Laundries	19	—
Total Factories on Register	829	45

Factories Act 1961

Premises	Inspections	Notices		
		VN	PN	CN
Factories (Without Mechanical Power)	1	—	—	—
Factories (Mechanical Power)	134	14	4	2
Other Premises	5	1	—	—
Total Visits Made	140	15	4	2

HOMeworkers PREMISES ... 3

Defects Found and Remedied, Etc.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	23	7	—	13	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23	8	—	13	—

Lists of Outworkers received	3
Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities	—
Inspections of Outworkers	3
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factories Act. ..	—
Other Matters	—
New Workshops	—
Factories and Bakehouses discontinued ...	1
Circulars served regarding Outworkers ..	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are only three established offensive trades in the Borough which are as follows:—

Tripe Boiler	1
Gut Scrapers	2

All these are fortunately sited within the precincts of the Public Abattoir and consequently are kept under close supervision by the Public Health Inspectors engaged on meat inspection.

CARAVAN SITES

The number of caravan sites in the Borough comprising three or more caravans remains unchanged, i.e.:—

Holiday Sites	4
Combined holiday and permanent sites	3
Permanent sites	5

All are subject to site licence conditions laid down by the Local Authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The site licence conditions are similar to those issued by the Ministry in the “ Model Standards ” booklet.

In addition to the above the Local Authority have granted licences in respect of 29 small sites where only one or two caravans are sited. The licence conditions are similar to those approved for the larger sites.

All the larger sites have more than the permitted number of caravans allowed by their licences, but the Local Authority's policy of "natural wastage" is being strictly enforced by the department's officers, and the number of caravans on these sites is gradually being reduced.

CLEARANCE AREAS

The position at the end of 1964 was as follows:—

Area	Date of Representation	Confirmation by Ministry	No. of dwellings removed vacated or demolished	No. still Occupied	No. of Families
Abbey Road. No. 2 ...	9.2.58	30.6.59	—	1	1 (2 persons)
Oddfellow Street ...	21.4.61	22.6.62	6	2	5 (14 persons)
Queenstown	10.7.61	6.9.62	8	—	—

SLUM CLEARANCE

The Local Authority's second five year programme of slum clearance is now in its fourth year, and during 1964 22 houses were closed or demolished.

The remaining houses in the Queenstown area were demolished during the year and the erection of three tower blocks of flats on the site was in progress.

Seven houses still remain to be demolished in the Oddfellow Street area and this delay has been due to the Corporation failing to reach agreement with one owner regarding compensation value.

Three families were rehoused and the houses closed as a result of action under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

A. Houses demolished. Clearance Areas.

	Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
No of houses demolished (unfit for human habitation) ..	14	40	14
Demolished not in Clearance Areas as a result of Formal or Informal action under Sec. 17(1) H.A. 1957	5	10	5
L.A. houses certified by M.O.H.	—	—	—

B. Unfit houses Closed

	Demolished or closed	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sec. 16(4), (17) 35(1) H.A. 1957	3	3	3

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	24	—
After formal notices under the Public Health Acts	22	2

**HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION
PERMANENT FLATS**

It was hoped that work in connection with securing compliance with the Local Authority standards for this type of accommodation would be intensified during the year. However, due to a shortage of staff and increased work in other spheres only slow progress was made during the year.

The department's Inspectors made 207 inspections and re-inspections of this class of dwelling during the year.

In the premises dealt with by the Department it was very gratifying to note the appreciation of the occupants of flats where the standards of accommodation were raised to the required level.

HOLIDAY FLATS

The number of conversions of boarding houses and other properties to holiday flats is still increasing and although the Inspectorial staff have been unable to cope completely with this work, much better progress has been made this year than in 1963.

The Local Authority standards are becoming more widely known by architects in the town, and with their co-operation and that of the Blackpool Holiday Flats Association a big step forward has been made in raising the standards of this type of accommodation, and the Local Authority very much appreciates this co-operation.

Some complaints were received regarding the condition of certain holiday flatlets during the Summer season, and on inspection it was found that the complaints related to a poor standard of amenities, as regards lack of adequate furniture, crockery etc., over which the department has no control.

Every effort will be made to maintain the rate of inspections carried out this year but again this can only be related to the availability of sufficient staff to carry out the work.

The inspectorial staff carried out a total of 621 inspections and re-inspections of holiday flatlets during the year.

ALLOCATION OF MUNICIPAL TENANCIES

There has been a change in the "Points Scheme" approved by the Town Council in 1958 for the allocation of Municipal Houses, details of which are as follows; effective from 21st October, 1964:—

Points will be awarded as stated

SECTION	POINTS AWARDED
A. Period since date of application: (not prior to date of marriage)	20 points for every application made in 1960 or earlier and 2 points less for each succeeding year.
B. Period of residence in Blackpool	1950 or earlier: 20 points, and 1 point less for each year after 1950. Points to be given to applicant or wife.
C. Number of children:	2 points for each child irrespective of age
D. Bedroom deficiency:	5 points to be given to a man, wife and child occupying one bedroom irrespective of the age of the child. 5 additional points to be given for each deficient bedroom.
E.	An additional point be granted to all applicants over the age of 70 years but less than 75, and 2 additional points to applicants aged 75 or over.
F. Special hardship or circumstances:	1 to 15 points added for anything not provided for under Sections A to D.
(i) Pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, bronchitis, physical disability. (ii) Age or physical infirmity of relations with whom accommodation is shared.	} To be assessed by the Medical Officer of Health on evidence provided by a medical certificate.
(iii) Sub-standard accommodation. (iv) Separation of man and wife due to lack of accommodation.	
(v) High rentals being paid by applicants in order to enjoy reasonable accommodation and where such rents are above their normal means	} Points to be awarded by specific decision of the Housing Committee

Houses Erected

Number of municipal houses erected during 1964:—

					Since the last war
(a) Permanent—1 bedroom	...	...	...	116	1,119
(b) Permanent—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	64	720
(c) Permanent—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	10	1,932
(d) Permanent—4 bedrooms	...	...	...	Nil	106
(e) Temporary bungalows	...	...	...	Nil	343
Number of families re-housed during the year				251	
Number of persons on waiting list for the tenancy of municipal houses at 31st December, 1964	...			1,349	

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964, so far as the registration of Offices, Retail Shops, Wholesale Shops and Warehouses, Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens and Fuel Stores is concerned, and several other sections of the Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964.

The registration procedure has involved the Department in a considerable amount of new and extra administrative and clerical work, and a completely new filing system has been evolved to cope with these duties.

1,750 premises were registered during the year at which 15,959 persons were employed. Only one of the premises received a general inspection during the year, and this is due to the shortage of qualified inspectorial staff.

Although 12 Inspectors are authorised to carry out these new duties the Chief Inspector and his Deputy are included in this number, and the remaining Inspectors are engaged on the day to day work of a Public Health Inspector and certain specialised duties.

At the end of 1964 arrangements had been made for one Inspector to devote the whole of his time to general inspections of the premises to which the Act applies, commencing on the 1st. January, 1965.

The work of the investigation of accidents notified under Section 48 of the Act has been completely carried out. During the year since the Act came into operation 19 notifications of accidents were received by the department and all were fully investigated.

233 inspections of shops under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 were carried out before the above Act came into operation.

SHOPS ACT, 1950. INSPECTIONS

1st Inspections Satisfactory	...	...	223
1st Inspections Unsatisfactory	...	...	2
Re-inspections.	...	...	8

Classified Defects Found

	<i>Nil</i>				<i>Defective</i>
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—
Washing Facilities	1	—
Lighting	—	—
Ventilation	1	1
Temperature	—	—

Reported to Health Committee

Satisfactory	—	Unsatisfactory	—
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Action Taken.

Statutory Notices Served	...	—	Letters Sent	—
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Certificates of Exemption Given

Sanitary Conveniences	...	—	Washing Facilities	...	—
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Classified Defects Repaired or Remedied

					<i>Provided</i>	<i>Repaired</i>
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—
Washing Facilities	—	—
Lighting	—	—
Ventilation	—	—
Temperature	—	—
Businesses Discontinued					...	—
C.N.'s Booked off					...	—

RENT ACT, 1957

No. of applications received	...	...	1
No. of Certificates issued	...	...	—
No. of Certificates refused	...	...	1
No. of Undertakings received	...	...	—
No. of Certificates refused	...	...	1

NOISE NUISANCES

The number of complaints regarding this type of nuisance continues to increase and the Department's Inspectors made 466 inspections during the year investigating alleged noise nuisances caused by various types of machinery at bakeries, engineering factories and the noise from clubs and juke boxes in cafes, snack bars etc.,

Many of these inspections have to be made late at night and in the early hours of the morning which involves the Inspectors in long hours of duty outside the normal working hours, and they are to be congratulated on the efficient way in which these duties have been carried out.

In two instances it was necessary for Statutory Notices to be served under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and in both cases action was taken within a reasonable time to minimise the noise to some extent. In one case a considerable sum of money was spent by the firm involved on installing a new metal processing machine so that the use of a very noisy machine could be avoided.

In all other cases no formal action was necessary due to the co-operation of managements of the various premises carrying out measures advised by the Inspectors, which resulted in the reduction of noise to levels considered to be no longer a statutory nuisance.

The Noise Level Meter has been invaluable to the Inspectorial staff in helping them to arrive at a decision as to whether any particular noise was a nuisance.

Local Bye-laws dealing with nuisances from noisy animals have again proved very useful and the Town Clerk's department have advised many complainants on the action they should take in these cases.

RODENT CONTROL

The continuous examination of land and premises for rodent infestations during the year entailed 1,285 visits comprising 462 business premises, 576 dwelling houses and 247 open spaces.

Of this number 87 premises were found to be infested. Orders requesting treatment at these premises were received and the work was carried out satisfactorily.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The number of complaints received was 659. Of this number 73 were found to be clear after test baiting. Treatment was carried out at the infested premises, comprising 280 business premises and 306 dwelling houses. The premises visited included places of entertainment, Regional Hospital Board property and buildings, and and watercourses under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority. The total number of surface infestation visits made during the year was 2,623.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS

Class	No. of Manholes	Commenced	Completed	Bait Base	Poison
Maintenance	433	13.4.64	1. 5.64	Oatmeal	Warfarin 5
10% Test	463	28.9.64	13.10.64	Sausage Rusk	—
Maintenance	481	14.10.64	5.11.64	Oatmeal	Warfarin 5

A Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) was present during the above treatments and ensured that the correct procedure was adopted. The number of manholes lifted, baited and re-examined during these treatments was 1,377.

During the year the co-operation of the Lancashire Agricultural Executive Committee, the Nationalised Industries and the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) was much appreciated.

NORTH WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE ON RODENT CONTROL

During the period under review there have been two meetings of the North West Representative Committee on Rodent Control, the first on the 27th February, held at Preston and the second on the 20th August, held at the Town Hall, Blackpool.

INSECT AND MITE INFESTATIONS

Treatment and/or advice was given as a result of the following number of infestations—2,119 summarised as follows—

				First Visits	Re-Visits	Total
Vermin, bugs, fleas and lice	...	...	...	708	95	803
Cockroaches	...	...	...	346	260	606
Ants	...	...	...	121	45	166
Moths	...	...	...	6	1	7
Woodboring insects	...	...	...	180	71	251
Flies	...	...	...	54	17	71
Food Pests	...	...	...	25	4	29
Other Pests	...	...	...	166	20	186

In the period under review the Pest Control Staff and a Registered Nurse, acting under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936 disinfested 36 males and 2 females for lice. The treatments were carried out at the department's cleansing station at Devonshire Road Hospital.

The number of insects brought into the office for identification was 36.

OTHER INFESTATIONS

In 1964 the Pest Control staff made 108 visits to premises and land following complaints of rabbit infestations. These infestations were subsequently eradicated by means of trapping or gassing.

As in previous years the Feral Pigeon continues to create a nuisance and during 1964 the operatives made 302 visits to public buildings and private premises, resulting in 655 birds being killed and 32 eggs destroyed.

Miscellaneous complaints of animals totalled 41 and ranged from snakes to escaped pet badgers which were damaging the Park Department gardens at Layton Square.

An unusual complaint was made by occupiers of houses in the Knowle area of Devonshire Road who stated that droppings had been left on the lawns and garden walls by a large animal which they thought was a stoat. When the complaint was investigated it was found that the occupiers had not observed the animal and the droppings proved to be from four blackbirds which had ingested hawthorne berries.

Another unusual complaint received at the beginning of the year concerned a timber insecticide which the department stocks and has used for a number of years. This was that shortly after the operatives had treated woodworm infested floorboards the occupier observed that painted surfaces in the room, which had been white, had changed to a yellow colour. During subsequent tests carried out by the manufacturers of the paint and the insecticide and by the Pestologist, it was found that the insecticide had an adverse effect on recently developed paints. This reaction only occurred if the insecticide was applied to the paint, possibly due to the atmosphere acting as a catalyst to the chemical changes at the surface of the paint.

Following on the tests the manufacturer of the insecticide paid for the redecorating of the affected rooms and had the labelling of the insecticide containers amended to state that this was compatible with all paints if applied to the wood before the paint. The department continues to stock the insecticide and during the ensuing 10 months no further complaints were received regarding this product.

The total number of visits made by the Pest Control staff during 1964 was 7,893.

PEST CONTROL STAFF

The staff engaged in pest control in 1964 comprised the pestologist and three rodent/insect operators.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The Blackpool Corporation Act, 1958, provides that persons shall not carry on the business of a Hairdresser or Barber unless both persons and premises are registered by the Local Authority. It also gives authority to the Council to make Byelaws for the purpose of securing (a) cleanliness of registered premises and instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in the premises and (b) the cleanliness of all persons employed on the premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

During the year there were 282 ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressing establishments on the Local Authority's register and 130 inspections of these premises were made by the District Public Health Inspectors. Due to shortage of staff and pressure of other work it was found impossible to inspect every hairdressing establishment.

In those premises inspected a good standard of cleanliness and general hygiene was maintained.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964, and requires the licensing of premises where certain animals are boarded or kept for a period. Six premises within the Borough are licensed under this Act by the Local Authority, who have appointed two Veterinary Surgeons to carry out the necessary inspections prior to licensing.

The District Public Health Inspectors carry out re-inspections from time to time to ensure that licence and sanitary conditions are being complied with and during the year 47 visits were made to this type of establishment.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Eighteen premises within the Borough are licensed under this Act by the Local Authority.

All have been inspected during the year by the District Public Health Inspectors and all were found to comply with the licence conditions.

GENERAL FOOD SUPPLY

Meat Inspection

There is only one Abattoir in the Borough and this is a Public Abattoir controlled by the Local Authority. There are no private slaughterhouses.

The Abattoir Superintendent and one Public Health/Meat Inspector carry out inspections of all animals slaughtered on the premises. This system ensures that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

The inspection of wholesale and retail butchers' shops is carried out by the Chief Meat and Food Inspector and the District Public Health Inspectors, and during the year 209 inspections of this type of premises were carried out.

Compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the Meat Regulations and the Merchandise Marks Act is required, and reports show that a good standard of hygiene generally is found in these premises.

The annual throughput at the Public Abattoir again shows a decrease of 1,415 from the previous year.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food when accepting the Council's slaughterhouse report proposed to appoint the 1st January, 1964 as the day on which the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations would be enforceable in this Borough.

As previously reported in 1963 the delay in preparing plans was caused by the Meat Traders disagreeing with the Local Authority's policy on the methods of construction, their main objection being in respect of the proposals to construct a single line for cattle for dressing.

The Minister was again notified of the delay and he agreed to omit Blackpool from the Order approving the 1st January, 1964 as the "appointed day" and to await the Council's recommendations for a new "appointed day." Further meetings with the Local Authority and the Meat Traders were held early in the year and it was resolved that the Borough Surveyor should prepare rough sketch plans of the type of slaughter hall with three cattle dressing lines, which was the wish of the Meat Traders.

These plans were prepared and submitted to a further meeting and at this stage the Traders appeared to be satisfied with the proposals. When these plans were, however, submitted by the Local Authority Officers to the Ministry in London the Ministry Officials were not at all happy with the three line cattle dressing system and were concerned at the estimated cost of the new slaughterhouse.

This was reported back to the Council and also to a joint meeting of the Council and the Meat Traders when the Traders accepted the Council's proposals to adopt a single line system of cattle dressing, and also agreed to consider the formation of a Utility Company to manage the proposed new slaughterhouse.

This was the position at the end of the year 1964, but it is hoped that satisfactory progress will be made in the next year.

Public Abattoirs

The number of animals killed shows a decrease compared with previous years. This decline in the quantity of meat handled at the Abattoir follows the general pattern in the meat trade for the rest of the country. Rising prices have coincided with the reduction of imports from the Argentine and at the same time there has been an increase in export of meat to the Continent.

The low incidence of tuberculosis again illustrates the success of the T.B. eradication scheme. A few years ago bovine tuberculosis affected a large percentage of all cattle and pigs: today the disease is seldom encountered.

Fasciolosis shows no sign of decreasing, and a large percentage of bovine and sheep livers are condemned as a result of this condition.

An increase in the number of carcasses condemned for pyaemia is becoming apparent, particularly in pigs. This seems to be due to modern methods of moving the animals. The conditions under which the animals are kept encourages "tail biting" and this in turn results in the formation of abscesses which become widespread throughout the carcass.

Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1942	2,109	2,751	3,895	181	8,081	62,171	1,144	80,332
1943	2,532	2,299	3,758	183	10,444	48,843	696	68,755
1944	2,678	2,138	2,435	170	9,544	45,627	691	63,283
1945	2,837	2,686	4,462	192	10,764	40,450	1,258	62,649
1946	4,075	2,391	4,968	154	11,671	54,015	607	77,881
1947	3,224	2,273	4,093	108	7,929	24,932	290	42,849
1948	4,075	1,938	3,397	129	7,589	36,015	550	53,693
1949	4,610	2,230	2,691	204	6,202	34,276	711	50,924
1950	5,606	4,127	3,249	303	7,257	36,593	2,032	59,167
1951	5,361	5,119	3,376	294	7,408	34,885	4,248	60,661
1952	3,749	4,546	2,889	175	7,477	38,212	7,663	64,711
1953	5,719	3,205	3,164	213	5,198	46,161	7,493	71,153
1954	3,972	4,883	3,021	118	3,019	59,369	15,750	90,132
1955	2,126	4,917	4,249	39	1,358	47,851	18,087	78,627
1956	1,946	4,416	6,810	29	1,989	59,115	17,044	91,349
1957	2,239	4,209	7,213	25	1,713	64,211	18,123	97,733
1958	3,136	3,553	6,352	25	1,034	58,144	19,746	91,990
1959	2,180	2,338	7,299	21	809	80,230	19,090	111,967
1960	2,404	1,980	9,151	18	1,212	76,825	19,623	111,213
1961	2,372	2,890	10,201	31	1,805	89,129	20,084	126,512
1962	3,218	2,905	9,477	35	1,887	81,699	18,616	117,837
1963	2,825	3,285	9,790	29	1,473	71,934	17,158	106,494
1964	2,631	3,064	8,264	21	1,113	72,051	17,935	105,079

MEAT CONDEMNED

Abscessed	18,677	brought forward	130,625
Actino-mycosis	656	Mastitis	5,729
Actino-bacillosis	550	Melanosis	17
Adhesions	3	Moribund	1,670
Anaemia	192	Necrosis	88
Arthritis	3,359	Nephritis	183
Bone Taint	337	Oedema	504
Bruised	3,337	Parasitic	13,718
Cadavers	976	Pericarditis	2,072
Cirrhosis	2,422	Pleurisy	273
Congestive	7,810	Pneumonia	951
Contaminated	8	Peritonitis	1,376
Decomposed	403	Pyæmia	10,132
Deformed	16	Rickets	2
Dropsy	423	Sarcoma	130
Emaciation	3,233	Septic	3,915
Erysipelas	371	Suppurative	180
Fasciolasis	79,102	Telangiectasis	4,756
Fevered	7,311	Tetanus	200
Fractured	321	Tuberculosis	1,908
Immature	111	Tumours	238
Jaundice	468	Unsound	5,019
Jointill	539	Uraemia	45
		Urticaria	124
		Xanthosis	277
carried forward	130,625		
		Total	184,132

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	11,349	2,631	1,113	72,051	17,935	—
Number inspected	11,349	2,631	1,113	72,051	17,935	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	13	33	117	208	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6,952	1,523	7	4,803	1,502	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercci	61.2	58.4	3.6	6.8	9.5	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	1	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	6	—	—	71	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... .. .	.1	.2	.09	—	.4	—
Cysticerccosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,014	10	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Following the general trend throughout the Country there has been a decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered. This has been partly offset by an increase in the number of pigs and sheep. This reduction in the amount of beef on the market can be attributed to rising costs and the export of cattle to the Continent.

SALE OF HORSEFLESH

There are no shops in the Borough which sell horse flesh for human consumption.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Under the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, all meat and offal which has been found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned at the Public Abattoir, is stained with a green dye before being removed from the premises and delivered to a firm at Widnes, where it is converted into fertilisers, and none is sold as pet animal food.

This ensures that there is no leakage of condemned meat and offal through other channels, whereby the health of the public may be endangered.

All foods condemned in shops and warehouses by the Public Health Inspectors is collected by the department and removed to the Refuse Disposal Works, where it is destroyed by incineration.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The work of inspecting premises to which the above Order applies, regarding the boiling of waste food (swill) and cleansing of vehicles in which swill is carried, is done by the Chief Meat and Food Inspector and the District Public Health Inspectors.

During the year 62 inspections were made at all the premises involved, and all were found to comply with the Order.

LIST OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED DURING 1964

During the past twelve months, the undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. This is in addition to the meat condemned at the public Slaughterhouse:—

Articles	Units	Pounds	Bags/Boxes	Tins/Jars
Biscuits	—	—	—	—
Meat (tinned)... ..	652	10,995	21	1,725
Bacon and Ham	—	190	—	2
Fish (fresh)	736	733	248	—
Shellfish	8	185	144	21
Fruit (fresh)	952	506	73	2
Vegetables (fresh)	1,398	95	593	—
Meat (fresh)	379	324	122	—
Fish (tinned)	10	354	—	1,672
Fruit (tinned)... ..	23	7,295	—	3,093
Vegetables (tinned)	70	3,556	3	1,662
Milk (tinned)	17	210	—	245
Puddings	47	263	1	276
Butter and Fats	—	295	36	114
Jams and Marmalades	11	382	—	189
Bread	—	—	—	—
Tea and Coffee	2	4	—	11
Rabbits	—	30	1	—
Poultry	61	972	1	1
Cheese... ..	5	6	18	—
Eggs	—	—	—	—
Cereals	—	—	—	—
Sweets	—	—	55	—
Soup	—	201	—	245
Miscellaneous	633	654	292	304
Totals	5,004	27,250	1,608	9,568

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD—1964

2nd January	Alleged finger nail in tin of canned meat.
2nd January	Cigarette end in bottle of milk.
11th January	Mould on strawberry mousse.
14th January	Mould on fondant fancies.
28th January	Mould on canned chicken and mushrooms.
6th February	Dirty milk bottle.
11th February	Larva in box of Edinburgh Rock.
18th February	Black substance in top of milk in bottle—burnt paper.
10th March	Fly in cake.
12th March	Mould in tin of stewed steak.
16th March	Dice in piece of chocolate (reported from Grimsby).
28th April	Piece of glass in bacon sandwich.
14th May	Oil impregnated hession in dinner cob.
16th May	Mouse excrement in fondant—was carbonized oil.
1st June	Mould on sliced bread.
16th June	Mould on potato cake.
19th June	Mould on meat pie.
19th June	Mould on sliced beef.
19th June	Mould on cake.
23rd June	Mould on chocolate cake.
26th June	Mould on chicken pie.
2nd July	Nylon bristle in sweet.
3rd July	Mould on meat pie.
4th July	Carbonised oil in sliced loaf.
13th July	Insect in bilberry pie.
18th July	Larvae from blow fly on fillet steak.
20th July	Mould on pork pie.
24th July	Mould on pork pies.
25th July	Sliced plastic parsley adhering to boiled ham.
28th July	“ Glass ” in salmon—was, in fact, struvite.
28th July	Mould on pork pie.
5th August	Mould in packet of sausage.
6th August	Fly in sliced loaf.
6th August	Mould on sliced bread.
8th August	Dirt in bottle of milk.
1th August	Dirt in bottle of milk.
1th August	Piece of metal in soft ice cream.
2th September	Black object in tin of corned beef.
6th September	Worm in bottle of milk.
7th September	Mouse in packet of diced peas.
9th September	Bandage in steak pie.
2nd September	Dirt in bottle of milk.
3rd September	Mould in carton of yoghourt.
8th September	Beetle in bottle of bilberries.
7th October	Piece of wire in midget liquorice all sorts.
2th October	Mould on black pudding.
6th October	Mould on fruit tart.
9th October	Maggots on boiled ham.
1st October	Alleged adulteration of whisky with urine—Not true on investigation.
2nd October	Nail in lollipop.
3rd November	Dirt in bottle of milk.
9th November	Wire in piece of rock.
0th November	Bristles in meat and potato pie.
3th November	Dirt in milk bottle.
7th December	Rubber band in loaf of bread.
9th December	Dirt in milk bottle.

STALLS ON THE SANDS

Regular inspections were made during the holiday season of all food stalls on the sands to ensure that there was compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and also the licensing conditions imposed upon the occupiers of the stalls. In all cases it was found that the stall holders maintained a reasonably good standard of hygiene.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

In a large and busy holiday resort of the size and status of Blackpool one of the Department's most important duties is the continuous inspection of all premises where food is sold, prepared or stored and one Public Health Inspector devotes the whole of his time to these duties and each District Inspector spends a part of his time on these inspections. Since the advent of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 all the food premises in the Borough have been inspected and the proprietors informed of the work necessary to comply with the Regulations.

During 1964 initial inspections were made at 25 premises and 5,145 re-inspections of all types of food premises were made by the Inspectorial staff.

Minor contraventions of the Regulations were dealt with informally usually with good results as most occupiers were willing to comply.

In other cases 22 written notices were served on occupiers of food premises, all of whom later complied with the Regulations.

Contraventions of 189 premises were found to have been remedied during the year.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings against any occupier of a food premises during the year.

Constant re-inspections of food premises are always being made to ensure that the standard of food hygiene is not allowed to lapse.

Again tribute must be paid to the big majority of occupiers of food premises, trade organisations and all others engaged in the food trade for the excellent co-operation with the Department in this important work.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Regular inspections are made by the Chief Meat and Food Inspector to ensure that there is compliance with the various Orders made under the Act.

As is usual, especially during May, wrong ticketing of the country of origin of tomatoes was observed at some shops, and when representations were made to the proprietors they immediately took steps to have the tomatoes correctly labelled.

The same situation has arisen very occasionally regarding meat and apples, and again when the proprietor of the shop or stall has had his attention drawn to the wrong marking, they have immediately fixed a correct label.

No formal action under the Act was necessary in respect of any of these minor contraventions.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st January, 1964, require that no person shall use as an ingredient in the preparation of food intended for human consumption, or import into England and Wales, with a view to such use, any liquid egg which has not been heat treated in accordance with Part 1 of the Schedule of the Regulations.

There is no plant for the heat treatment of liquid egg in the Borough, to the knowledge of the department.

ABERDEEN TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

In June, 1964, as a result of the above epidemic, the Ministry of Health requested all Medical Officers of Health in England and Wales to check food establishments for certain brands of canned corned beef in their areas, which had originated from certain canning establishments in Argentina and Uruguay, and if any stocks were found advised that they be withdrawn from use for the time being.

All the District Public Health Inspectors, Student Public Health Inspectors and some of the clerical staff participated in this work of visiting over 7,000 food establishments in the Borough and 11,784 visits were made before the check was completed.

Stocks of the particular brands of corned beef were found in some food establishments and the proprietors were instructed to withdraw them from sale or use and to return them to the appropriate wholesalers.

During this emergency the routine work of the Public Health Inspectors section of the department suffered badly as only urgent complaints could be dealt with.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Nine premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act, i.e. premises where filling materials are used. No premises are registered under either Section 6 or 7 of the Act, i.e. premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

Twelve samples were taken during the year of which three minor contraventions of the Act were found, which were dealt with informally following a report to the Related Health Services Committee.

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list of premises in the Borough where food businesses are carried out:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	118
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	189
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	129
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	318
Residential Catering (Hotels, Boardinghouses)	...	...	...	...	...	3,844
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	36
Licensed Premises, Clubs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	206
Retail Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1,159
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	65
Factory and Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	53
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	15

MILK SUPPLY

The following is a list of milk purveyors in the Borough:—

Milk Stores (Large depots)	7
Milk Shops Selling by Retail (Loose Milk) ...	—
Dairymen's Premises (not including Farmers)	11
Distributors of Bottled Milk from Retail Shops	359
Dairymen using registered Dairies other than own Premises... ..	35

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS

The following licences under the above Regulations were in operation at the end of the year 1964:—

Licensed Bottling Establishments

Pasteurised	1
Tuberculin Tested (Licence issued by Ministry)	1

Dealers' Licences (Prepacked Milk)

Tuberculin Tested	123
Pasteurised	315
Sterilised	272

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK

The number of milk samples taken during the year was 103 and of these 98 proved to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Methylene Blue Test

Grade of Milk	Outside Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T.	*89 2 void	36	21 1 void	2
Pasteurised	73	4	23 1 void	—
Past. Homogenised ..	37 1 void	6	—	—

*Two samples contained antibiotics.

Phosphatase Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	77	—	24	—
Past. Homogenised ..	44	—	—	—

Animal Inoculation Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. (for Tuberculosis) ...	64	—	10	—
T.T. (Brucellosis) ...	60	3	10	—

Brucella Cultures Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. ...	26	5	—	—

Turbidity Test

Grade of Milk	Outside the Borough		Inside the Borough	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised ...	72	—	—	—

THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1964

I. Introduction

Twice, on average, in every decade comes the sort of summer which delights the eye, gladdens the heart and boosts the sales of our ice cream manufacturers and induces that feeling of sublime content which only the mention of purchase tax dispels.

Earlier in the year in fact, at the annual luncheon of the Ice Cream Federation Council a member, Mr. Neil Salmon, said that it was no secret that the 15% purchase tax had had a crippling effect upon the industry. Up to 1962 ice cream manufacturers had managed to make a reasonable but not excessive profit in normal weather, with fluctuations either side of this mean with very good or very bad weather. Statistical evidence had shown that whereas production in 1962 and 1963 was some 20% below 1961, less than half of this decline was attributable to the very bad weather and, by inference, the balance was due to the imposition of purchase tax.

This may well be true for the country as a whole but for our local manufacturers, most of whom are dependent upon the vagaries of four months weather in the season, the blessing benevolent sun can far outweigh the impact of the "lollipop tax."

Registration of Manufacturers and Purveyors

The total number of manufacturers decreased to 30. Two of long standing decided that it was no longer worth their while to produce their own product and were now selling a nationally known ice cream.

Retail selling points increased—but slowly. These now number over 600.

3. Premises

The structural condition of premises used in the manufacture of ice cream was satisfactory, and accommodation in all cases was adequate. Retail selling points operated satisfactorily during the year.

4. Equipment

In the soft ice cream field, engineers have been stimulated to design machines which maintain the trade advantages without the disadvantages of hygiene control. As a result this equipment now allows the removal of the mix hoppers and requires a relatively simple sterilizing procedure.

We have mentioned in previous reports how progressive is the trade as a whole and since the ice cream business is highly competitive, particularly in this premier resort of ours, such equipment whether of British or foreign manufacture, is installed as and when it becomes available on the market.

Expensive purpose made vehicles from which soft ice creams as well as the more traditional product are sold, continue to maintain their share of the trade in Blackpool. Their success has, regrettably, brought with it a potential hazard. For an alarmingly large number of small children (not within the confines of the County Borough we hasten to add) the excited expectation of an ice cream has led to sudden death or a stay in hospital with broken limbs. Many of our operators have had warning signs painted on the back of their vehicles appealing to motorists to exercise the greatest care.

5. Sampling

For the purpose of analysis 28 samples were taken for chemical and 82 for bacteriological examination.

6. Chemical

The operative regulations remain the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

(a) The standards lay down a minimum of 5% fat and solids other than fat 7½% for ordinary ice cream, whilst dairy ice cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and 7½% solids other than fat. Parev (Kosher) Ice cream must contain not less than 10% fat and no milk fat or any other derivatives of milk.

(b) No ice cream of any description must contain any artificial sweetener.

An amendment in 1963 permitted the addition of sugar to the complete cold mix powder after heat treatment.

A comparative classification of the fat content in the samples for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 is shown in the following table.

Classification Fat Content %		1962	1963	1964
	Below 5	—	1	—
Over 5	Below 6	4	2	3
Over 6	Below 7	2	3	4
Over 7	Below 8	3	1	2
Over 8	Below 9	3	5	5
Over 9	Below 10	4	5	4
Over 10		10	6	10
		26	23	28

Samples taken on the sands gave the following fat percentages in relation to the respective manufacturers coded A to F.

Manufacturer	A	B	C	D	E	F
Per Cent. Fat... ..	9.8	12.0	9.3	8.2	8.3	—

Under paragraph 6(a) it will be noted that in relation to the fat content the legally prescribed minimum is 5%. By special condition inserted in the licences to trade on the sands, however, it is required that ice cream sold from stalls on the sands must contain not less than 8% of fat.

All samples complied with the operative Regulations.

7. Bacteriological

The following table shows the grading of the 82 samples submitted for examination for the methylene blue test.

Class of Mix.	Provisional Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	47	16	7	8	78
Cold	2	1	1	—	4
Total	49	17	8	8	82

Grades 1 and 2

1961	91.1
1962	77.3
1963	85.4
1964	80.5

Grades 3 and 4

1961	8.9
1962	22.7
1963	14.6
1964	19.5

Summary

The bacteriological results compare less favourably with those of 1963—as a result the proselytizing work of preaching efficient cleaning and sterilization procedure to operators in the industry continues unabated.

We would stress again the difficulties encountered by manufacturers in obtaining suitable staff during the season. More remunerative work for the intelligent employee can be found than that paid for the dismantling, washing and cleaning of ice cream equipment—yet it is vital that these mundane tasks should be done well or poor bacteriological results will inevitably be given.

Even so, and remembering the furore caused by the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, associated with another foodstuff, it is worth recalling that since the inception of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959, which control the heat treatment, cooling and freezing of ice cream, the incidence of infection from the consumption of ice cream has fallen to a very low level indeed.

Our manufacturers realize only too well the danger of Food Poisoning and the damage that could result to their product image. In concluding this report, we once again acknowledge their willingness to co-operate at all times in whatever measures are suggested by us.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article	Number of samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Actified Compound Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Agarol.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almonds (Ground)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Aluminium Compound Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aluminium Hydroxide Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Angelica (Glaze)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Antoin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple Flakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets (Compound)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon and Mushrooms in White Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bakewell Tart Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	1	2	—	—	—
Beans (French, Dried)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef (Braised, with vegetables in gravy)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef (Corned)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beef (Potted)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beefaroni (Macaroni with beef in Tomato Sauce)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Hash (Corned)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Loaf (Minced)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef (Potted, with Butter)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Beef, (Roast, with Gravy and roast potatoes)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Benzocaine Lozenges	—	1	1	—	—	—
Benzyl Benzoate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bismuth Compound Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	2	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter	5	6	11	—	—	—
Cake (Christmas)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mix (Iced Coffee)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Caladryl	—	1	1	—	—	—
Calamine Compound Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cannelloni in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cereals and Pulses	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese (Cheshire)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese (Double Gloucester)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese (Dutch Edam)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese (Lancashire)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese and Onion Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Flaps in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread (Buttered)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread with Ham	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries (Cocktail)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken (Chunky, in sauce)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken in Jelly	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chicken Supreme	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chloroxylerol Solution	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chow Chows in Syrup	—	1	1	—	1	1
Chutney, (Fruit)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Clam Chowder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Codine Phosphate Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Codis Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee, (Fresh)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee, (Ground)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Coffee, (Instant)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coledyl Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Comfrey Leaves	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Biscuits)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Cakes)	—	2	2	—	1	1
Confectionery (Sweets)	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cornflower (Chocolate)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Crab (Dressed)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cream (Double)	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream (Fresh Whipping)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream (Sterilised)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry (Beef)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry (Chicken)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry (Veal)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert (Jelly Creams)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dimytil Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eels (Filletted, Jellied)	—	2	2	—	2	2
Carried forward	16	89	105	—	5	5

Article	Number of samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	16	89	105	—	5	5
Epanutin Capsules	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ethnine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eye Ointment (Chloromycetin)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eye Ointment (Efcorle Hydrocortisone)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fat (Cooking)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Fat (Cooking) Kosher & vegetarian)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fat (Pure)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fersamal Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ferrous Gluconate Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flavouring (Brandy)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flavouring (Rum, culinary)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour (Plain)	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fruit (Mixed, dried)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ham and Beef Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ham and Chicken Roll	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hamburgers with Gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hamburgers with Onions and Gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ham Tivoli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	15	17	—	—	—
Ice Cream (Dairy)	1	8	9	—	—	—
Ice Cream Mix	—	2	2	—	—	—
Iodine Compound Paint	—	1	1	—	—	—
Isinglass	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	4	4	—	—	—
Jelly (Quick Jel)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Table	—	7	7	—	—	—
Kaolin Poultice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kidneys (Braised)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lamb (Curried with Rice)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	2	2	4	1	—	1
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice (Powder of)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liver, Bacon and Beans	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lobak Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	1	—	—	—
Magnesium Trisilicate Compound Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	4	7	11	—	—	—
Margarine (Kosher & Vegetable)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan (Almond)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mayonnaise	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat, (Luncheon)	—	3	3	—	—	—
Meat (Pork Luncheon)	—	2	2	—	1	1
Meat Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—
Meringue Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Menthol and Benzoin Inhalation	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mercury and Coal tar Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mexicorn	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	3	101	104	3	2	5
Milk (Evaporated)	—	3	3	—	—	—
Oats (Porage)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pancake and Batter Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paprike (Stuffed in Tomato Sauce)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paracetamol Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pastry Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paynocil Junior Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas (Green, split)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas (Yellow, split)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peel (Cut, mixed)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper (White)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Phenacetin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pholcodine Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie Crust Mix	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pie (Meat)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pie (Meat and Potato)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pie Filling (Cherry)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie Filling (Lemon)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piperazine Citrate Elixir	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork (Pure)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potato Dumpling Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Promethazine Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prunes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	39	303	342	4	12	16

Article	Number of samples of each article examined			Number of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	39	303	342	4	12	16
Pudding (All Butter Sponge)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Creamed Rice)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pudding (Creamed Sago)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Christmas)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Meat)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Sponge with Syrup)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Steak and Kidney)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding (Tapioca)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mix (Suet)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quinine (Tincture of)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ravioli (Beef, in Sauce)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Reserpine	—	6	6	—	2	2
Rhubarb Powder (Compound)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rice (Ground)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Salmon (Potted)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sardines	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce (Lyonnaise)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce (Tomato and Ham)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Danish Hot Dog)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage (Spekwurst, Lard)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shortening (Vegetable)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shrimp (Broken)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soap (Spirit)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	1	10	11	1	1	2
Soft Drink Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup	2	5	7	—	—	—
Spaghetti with Bolognese Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spaghetti and Meatballs in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spice (Mixed)	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Mixture	1	2	3	—	—	—
Steak (Beef)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Steak (Prime chunky, in rich gravy)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak (Stewed)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Steaks (Vienna, with meat sauce)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suet (Shredded Beef)	2	2	4	1	—	1
Sultanas	1	—	1	—	—	—
Surgical Spirit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tartar (Cream of)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tongue (Ox)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey (Minced in Jelly)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Veal and Ham in Mushroom Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Fat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar (Malt)	2	1	3	1	—	1
Vitamin A and D Capsules	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yoghourt	—	3	3	—	1	1
Zinc Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	56	372	428	8	16	24

**DETAILS OF ACTION TAKEN AND RESULTS OF ANALYSIS IN RESPECT
OF SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST AS BEING
UNSATISFACTORY**

Sample No.

3 Lard (Formal)

The lard contained antioxidant, the presence of which was not declared as required by the Labelling of Food Order. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The attention of the suppliers of the lard was called in writing to this contravention.

10 Pure Malt Vinegar (Formal)

The malt vinegar contained salt, the presence of which was not declared on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The attention of the suppliers of the vinegar was called in writing to this contravention.

30 Milk (Informal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids—not-fat to the extent of 4.7%. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Analyst did not consider the deficiency to be caused by the presence of extraneous water, but the producers were informed of the report.

47 Orange Drink (Formal)

The sample did not conform to the requirements of the Article 9(2)(C) of the Labelling of Food Order. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Manufacturers were informed in writing of this labelling contravention. See also sample No. 83.

50 Filleted Jellied Eels (Informal)

The sample contained benzoic acid. Under the Preservatives Regulations, 1962, benzoic acid preservative is not permitted in jellied eels. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. A further sample is to be taken at the Public Analyst's suggestion.

60 Reserpine Tablets (Informal)

61 Reserpine Tablets (Informal)

The tablets did not conform to the requirement of the British Pharmacopoeia. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. At the request of the Public Analyst, the Department has communicated with the Manufacturers to obtain their observations, particularly in view of the fact that the official prescribed testing method had in some cases been found to be unsatisfactory. From this and the Analyst's work, it appears that there are three methods of testing reserpine tablets, one of which will always prove to be a satisfactory method.

83 Orange Drink (Informal)

The sample did not conform to the requirements of Article 9 (2)(C) of the Labelling of Food Order. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The manufacturers were requested in writing to ensure that the drink is correctly labelled.

84 Milk (Formal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.7%. The Analyst did not consider the deficiency to have been caused by the presence of extraneous water. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The report was drawn to the attention of the Milk Advisory Officer and the supplier concerned.

85 Milk (Formal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3%. The Analyst did not consider the deficiency to have been caused by the presence of extraneous water. Action as for sample No. 84.

86 Milk (Formal)

The sample was sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 3.5%. The Analyst did not consider the deficiency to have been caused by the presence of extraneous water. Action as for sample No. 84.

100 Mixed Spice (Formal)

The sample contained an excess of copper. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The suppliers were requested in writing to ensure that the requirements regarding copper in this article were complied with.

112 Shredded Beef Suet (Formal)

The sample was deficient in beef fat to the extent of 4.8%. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. Written notification has been given to the manufacturers, informing them of the deficiency.

119 Filleted Jellied Eels (Informal)

The sample contained benzoic acid, and this preservative is not permitted in Jellied Eels, under the Preservatives Regulations, 1962. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. Owing to a certain amount of benzoic acid being inherent in jellied eels, the Analyst considered it might be difficult to prove a contravention. However, the manufacturers have been informed in writing and stocks are being withdrawn from sale.

177 Pork Luncheon Meat (Informal)

The meat content of the sample was slightly less than the 80% which is provisionally regarded as the acceptable minimum. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. In view of the difficulty of ensuring a completely uniform distribution of meat in articles of this kind the Analyst suggested that a second sample from the same batch be taken. This is being done.

220 Phenacetin Tablets (Informal)

The tablets did not conform to the disintegration test prescribed by the B.P.C. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector has drawn the attention of the suppliers to the Analyst's report.

320 Meat Pie (Informal)

The meat pie contained foreign matter which consisted of oxidised copper compounds. After correspondence with the manufacturers of the pie, and a report on general hygiene from the Chief Public Health Inspector, in whose area the food factory is situated, the facts were reported to the Related Health Services Committee, and the Town Clerk was requested to send a warning letter to the manufacturers.

321 Meat and Potato Pie (Informal)

The meat and potato pie contained foreign matter which consisted of a rodent dropping. Inspection of the bakery showed general hygiene to be good and the proprietor, who had only just taken over the business, was unaware of any rodent infestation. The facts were reported to the Related Health Services Committee and the Town Clerk was requested to send a warning letter to the manufacturer. The premises are being treated by the Public Health Department's Pestologist.

333 Potted Beef with Butter (Informal)

The sample contained an excess of water. Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector has corresponded with the retailers who had obtained the product under warranty from a well-known manufacturer, and their quality control section is taking the matter up with this firm.

347 Chinese Chow Chows in Syrup (Informal)

The sample did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, Article 4 (3)(b). The Chief Public Health Inspector has corresponded with the wholesalers who are taking up the matter with the importers with a view to the label being amended.

1-n-numbered "Buttamunchy" (Informal)

The sample was confectionery in which the fat was rancid. Prior to the analysis the Chief Public Health Inspector has been notified by the manufacturers that a consignment of the commodity had been sold some 12 months ago for use as pig food, that the consignment had subsequently found its way onto the market, and that part of it had appeared in Blackpool. The matter was discussed in detail with a representative of the firm which had bought the commodity after it had been available for pig food and it seemed that the article had been made available for sale to the public in innocence. The remainder of the local stock had been voluntarily withdrawn from sale. The Related Health Committee expressed the view that the commodity would have been better disposed of in bulk and that it should have been made clear that it was intended for pig food. The Chief Public Health Inspector was requested to write to those concerned appropriately.

385 Channel Islands Milk (Informal)

The sample was deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 2.5 per cent. Reported to the Related Health Service Committee. The farmer concerned had been interviewed and he had arranged to give supplementary feeding to these cattle which had only recently been purchased by him.

396 **Yoghourt (Informal)**

The sample was a synthetic preparation made from skimmed milk solids and containing no raspberries. (In a list of ingredients on the carton of this preparation the term “ raspberries ” appeared in large print). Correspondence is still going on with the producer regarding the validity or not of the title “ Yoghourt ” in this case.

408 **Pie Crust Mix (Informal)**

The declaration of ingredients on the label of this article was not in accordance with the form required by the Labelling of Food Order. This is an American pack and arrangements have already been made with the producer in the U.S.A. to amend the declaration of ingredients so as to conform with our Labelling of Food Order.

Total Number of Samples taken:—

(a) Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	429
Genuine	... .. 405	
Not Genuine	... .. 24	
(b) Under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941		12
Genuine	... .. 12	
Not Genuine	... .. Nil	

Analyst’s remuneration:—Fees in accordance with the Joint Negotiating Committee’s Scale for Public Analysts.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year 16 samples were taken and the results received from the Public Analyst are set out below—

Nature of Sample	Informal		Formal	
	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine
Battery Mash	1	—	—	—
Battery Pellets	1	—	—	—
Calf Weaner Pencils	1	—	—	—
Chick Starter Crumbs.	1	—	—	—
Chick Starter Mash	1	—	—	—
Fish Manure	1	—	—	—
Growmore Fertiliser	1	—	—	—
Hoof and Horn	1	—	—	—
Intensive Laying Mash	1	—	—	—
Pig Finisher Meal	1	—	—	—
Raw Bone Meal	1	—	—	—
Rearing Niblets	1	—	—	—
Solufeed Complete Fertiliser	1	—	—	—
Sulphate of Ammonia	1	—	—	—
Ten day Fertiliser	—	1	—	—
Vegerite plus Aldrin.	1	—	—	—
Totals	15	1	—	—

Action taken in respect of the sample which did not comply with the requirements of the Act is detailed below—

11 **(Informal) Ten Day Fertiliser**

The sample contained 1.1 % more soluble phosphoric acid than the amount declared. The excess of soluble acid which is not to the prejudice of the purchaser is 0.35 % outside the limits of the variation permitted by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960 Reported to the Related Health Services Committee. Supplier notified of the discrepancy. No further action.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941

Nature of Sample	Informal		Formal	
	Genuine	Not Genuine	Genuine	Not Genuine
Almond Oil B.P.	1	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil	1	—	—	—
Cherry Bark Cough Linctus	1	—	—	—
Composition Essence	1	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet	1	—	—	—
Gees Linctus	1	—	—	—
Glycerin of Borax	1	—	—	—
Glycerin, Honey, Lemon and Ipecacuanha	1	—	—	—
Iron Tonic Tablets	1	—	—	—
Witch Hazel	1	—	—	—
Total	12	—	—	—

PROSECUTIONS—1964

Month	Section	Contravention
February	Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 39: 56: 93:	Sanitary Defects not remedied. Fined £2 on each of two summonses and Abatement Order made for three months.
April	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Unsound Chocolate Kunzle Fancy. Fined £10.
June	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (259)	Watercourse silted up. Fined £5. Court Order made for 21 days.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL



THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD

REPORT

of the

**PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER**

FOR THE YEAR 1964

**To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee of the
Corporation of Blackpool.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present the Report of the School Health Service for the year 1964. During this year there were two red-letter days, May 9th, when the new Central School Clinic in Whitegate Drive was officially opened, and September 6th, when the staff and pupils moved from the Open Air School to the new buildings next to the Grammar School.

It was most appropriate that Alderman J. H. Smythe, M.A., should be Mayor of Blackpool during 1964 and that he should officially open the new Central School Clinic. Alderman Smythe has been for many years the Chairman of the Education Committee, and he has a keen interest in and extensive knowledge of education. Although the Clinic was not officially opened until May, the building has been in use for the full twelve months, and has proved itself an adequate nerve centre for the School Health Service, although a little more room for records would have been an advantage.

The new Open Air School, now called Highfurlong School, is not due to be officially opened until March 1965, but the staff and pupils moved in at the beginning of the academic year in September 1964. It is a most pleasant and spacious school, specially designed for physically handicapped children; with a fine physiotherapy department, medical room, sound-proofed speech-therapy room and full of carefully planned details, and with a fully-trained nurse on the staff.

After discussions between the Education Department and the Health Department, it was decided to place a few young and very handicapped children in the care of the nurse. The idea was to accept children with such severe handicaps that the ultimate educational care could not easily be foreseen without a trial period at a school. If this experiment shows that these children can be managed in this school, it is possible that a revision of their accommodation will be needed.

This small experimental class is really an indication of the refinements which become possible of contemplation when the great majority of pupils are enjoying adequate educational facilities. It is likely that other small groups with special needs will be found. It is gratifying to the staff when these needs can be considered. Already a day class for maladjusted children has been suggested.

The general day-to-day care of the children continues. I mentioned last year that only 55.5 per cent of those families offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis accepted the offer. This year, 60.4 per cent accepted, but this is still inadequate.

As I reported last year, Dr. Joel left the Department on the 31st December, 1963. Dr. James stepped into her shoes and headed the team for the past twelve months, though he did not have as much time to devote to the section as he would have liked, until July, when Dr. Prosser arrived as Assistant Deputy Medical Officer and relieved Dr. James of some other duties. We were fortunate to expand the team of the Child Guidance Clinic in June, when Mr. Linsie joined us as Educational Psychologist. This has allowed more time for advice to schools, for remedial work and for therapy by the Psychologist as well as continuing the time-consuming but most essential testing and assessment of children.

Although staff changes, especially among professional staff occur, continuity of child care is maintained, and much of the credit for this goes to the administrative staff who provide a stable structure in which the work progresses and expands.

May I once again express my thanks to the Chairman of the Education Committee and to the Chief Education Officer and his staff—both in the Schools and in the central Office. Close co-operation between the Education and Health Departments, and between these Departments and many other welfare services, both Corporation and voluntary, is essential for an efficient School Health Service. In Blackpool we are proud of this co-operation.

Municipal Health Centre,
Whitegate Drive,
Blackpool.
Tel. No. Blackpool 63232.

D. W. WAUCHOB,
Principal School Medical Officer.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer :

David W. Wauchob, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Deputy Medical Officer :

O. A. Prosser, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., T.T.D.
(Commenced July 1964)

School Medical Officers :

Marie J. Ribchester, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow)
Ivor J. Cope, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (London)
Philip W. Lang, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Anne E. C. Jewsbury, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time) :

Thomas S. Blacklidge, M.D., D.O.M.S.

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Part-time) :

Ian B. Thorburn, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Child Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

T. W. Rogers, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Senior Educational Psychologist :

Mary Patricia Joyce, B.Sc.(Spec.), A.B.Ps.S., E.D.P.P.

Educational Psychologist :

John Linsie, B.A.(Psych.), (Commenced May 1964)

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Ruth Halsall, B.A.(Admin.) Manchester, A.M.I.A., A.A.P.S.W.
(left November 1964)

Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time) :

Thomas Douglas, B.Sc.(Econ.), (commenced November 1964)

Social Workers :

Margaret Parkinson, Dip.Soc. Sc. & Admin. (Part-time)
Mabel Aitken, S.R.N., Dec. of Rec. C.T.S.W. (Commenced December 1964)

Principal School Dental Officer :

Marshall Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Consultant Dental Surgeon (Part-time) :

H. Ackers, M.B., F.D.S., R.C.S.E., R.F.C.S.

Dental Officers :

R. Martyn, L.D.S. (Liverpool)

H. Marshall, L.D.S.

Mrs. J. Hopkinson, L.D.S. (Manchester). (Part-time).

Mrs. D. A. J. H. Abbott, L.D.S., R.S.F.P.S.(G), (Part-time)

SCHOOL NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS :

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse :

Miss C. R. Ryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin. (P.H.) Cert.

Health Visitor/School Nurses :

Mrs. A. Brining, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Mrs. H. P. Brown, S.R.N., H.V.

Mrs. E. M. Butler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss O. D. Hanson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss C. Hardman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss D. Harrison, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Harrap, S.R.N., M.S.S.Ch., H.V.

Miss A. R. Hickson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., S.I.

Miss S. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss J. N. Parsonage, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss M. Partington, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.

Miss S. Roe, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss M. Ryder, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.

Miss D. Salisbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Nursing Admin. (P.H.) Cert.

Miss M. Saunders, S.R.N., H.V., Nursing Admin. (P.H.) Cert.

Miss L. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss P. Wroe, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V.

Mrs. M. C. Johnston, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Part-time)

Clinic Nurses :

Mrs. M. Dania, S.R.N.

Mrs. N. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald-Lee, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Hatton, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Parker, S.R.N.

Speech Therapists :

Miss M. Dodson, L.C.S.T.

Miss J. M. Blackwell, L.C.S.T.

Physiotherapists :

Mrs. W. Shore, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Mrs. M. M. Noblett, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Specialist Teacher of Lip-Reading (Part-time) :

Miss M. Sandiford, B.A.,

Univ. Cert. for Teachers of the Deaf, Manchester University.

Clerical Staff :

Mrs. B. McKenna (Senior Clerk)
 Miss J. Sheare (transferred to Health Centre, Aug. 1964)
 Miss I. Seeley
 Miss M. Barnes
 Mrs. M. Smith (transferred to Health Centre, Aug. 1964)
 Miss M. Dearden (transferred from Health Centre, July 1964)
 Miss P. Fairhurst (commenced Nov. 1964)

Dental Attendants :

Miss C. Banks
 Miss K. Bruce
 Mrs. S. V. Snow-Miller (nee Silver)
 Mrs. W. Wood (Part-time)
 Mrs. E. White (Part-time)

Hygiene Assistant :

Mrs. J. Williamson

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL

Area of Borough (including foreshore)—acres	...	...	...	...	10,588
Population (Registrar-General's latest official estimate)	...	...	...	...	150,036

						No. of Schools	No. of Pupils 1964	1963
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,982	1,966
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	9	5,000	5,092
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	32	10,475	10,252
Special Day E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	1	147	137
Open Air	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	53
Residential School for Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	45
Direct Grant Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,899	1,857
Independent Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	1	370	413
Private and Preparatory	...	...	...	...	...	7	425	408
Total						...	20,429	20,223

PREMISES

CENTRAL SCHOOL CLINIC, WHITEGATE DRIVE (Medical and Dental)

Open daily, Monday to Friday	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
				2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Saturday (Ophthalmic Clinic only)	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Branch Clinics

BISPHAM SCHOOL CLINIC (Medical)

Open Monday (Doctor in attendance)	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursday (Nurse in attendance)	...	...	2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

ROSEACRE SCHOOL CLINIC (at Roseacre School)

(Medical)

Open Monday (Doctor in attendance)	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursday (Nurse in attendance)	...	...	2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DENTAL CLINIC, ASHBURTON ROAD

Open Monday to Thursday	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
				2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DENTAL CLINIC, LYTHAM ROAD

Open Monday to Friday	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
					2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The following Specialist Clinics are held at the Central School Clinic :—

	No. of Sessions
CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC	10 per week
SPEECH CLINIC	10 „ „
AUDIOLOGY AND LIP READING CLINIC	6 „ „
OPHTHALMIC CLINIC	2 „ „
ORTHODONTIC CLINIC	2 „ „
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST'S CLINIC ...	1 per month

CO-ORDINATION

As in previous years, the liaison between the School Health Service, the Hospital¹ staffs and the General Practitioners has been excellent. The majority of cases for the Child Guidance Clinic have been referred through the School Health Service, though occasionally a General Practitioner has been in direct contact with them. A special note of thanks should be made to the Head Teachers and their staffs, who have been most co-operative and helpful ; the many visits by Doctors and Nurses and staff from the Child Guidance Clinic must have thrown a considerable burden on them.

Close co-operation exists between the various departments of the Local Authority, especially the Children's and Education Department, and the School Health Service.

The Committee dealing with problem families continues to meet every two months and this has proved helpful to many a child in need. In general, it has been the policy of this Committee to nominate one person to act as special adviser to the family, and I am sure that this has been of benefit.

STAFF

After Dr. Joel left Blackpool on 31.12.63, Dr. James, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, carried on the day-to-day administration of the School Health Service. It was not an easy task to follow Dr. Joel's nine years of service and to settle the School Health Service into the new Central Clinic.

Dr. Prosser joined the Health Centre staff in July and relieved Dr. James of some of his other duties, leaving him more time for the School Health Service.

Fortunately there was reasonable permanency of staff this year. The only senior member of staff to resign was Miss Halsall, the Psychiatric Social Worker, who emigrated to New Zealand in November after nine years with the Department. It has proved impossible to fill her post but fortunately the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mr. Douglas, is a trained Psychiatric Social Worker and he has filled the post part-time. Mrs. Aitken was transferred from the Mental Health Department to the Child Guidance Clinic as a Social Worker.

Mr. Linsie filled the vacant post of Educational Psychologist in May 1964. Miss Carroll, the senior Physiotherapist, has not returned from leave, but the two part-time Physiotherapists have rendered valuable service.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Toilets

Following some complaints from Parent/Teacher Associations, the School Medical Officers surveyed the toilets and ablution blocks in twenty-six schools, and a detailed report with recommendations was presented to the Education Committee. Some of these improvements have already been completed.

Redecoration of Buildings.

During the year, redecorations have been carried out in schools and school kitchens, as follows :—

Exterior :

- Claremont Junior School;
- Claremont Infants' School;
- Collegiate School (including school meals unit);
- Norbreck Primary School;
- Park School;
- St. Columba's Junior School (including kitchen);
- St. Columba's Infants' School;
- Stanley Junior School;
- Stanley Infants' School;
- Tyldesley School;
- Westcliff Infants' School;
- Palatine School;
- Baines Endowed School Kitchen;
- Thames Road School Meals Unit;

Interior :

- St. George's Secondary School;
- St. John Vianney Primary School;
- Baines Endowed School Kitchen;
- Stanley School Meals Unit;
- Westcliff School Kitchen;
- Layton Primary School Scullery and M.O.W. Block;
- Our Lady Primary School Dining Room;
- Palatine School Kitchen;

Exterior and Interior :

- Highfield School Meals Unit;
- Marton Central Kitchen;

Part Premises :

- Revoe Infants' School;
- Highfield School;
- Thames Road School;

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

Once again a considerable portion of the School Medical Officers' time was spent on the medical examinations in all the maintained schools. The school entrants and school leavers were examined, and selected senior school entrants. This system of selective examinations appears to be an improvement and allows more time both for those selected senior school entrants and for any other child recalled by the School Medical Officers for further examinations.

Year of Birth					Number inspected	
1959 and 1960 (Entrants) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
1958 ...	...	...	...	...	...	377
1957 ...	...	...	...	...	...	68
1956 ...	...	...	...	...	...	46
1955 ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1954 ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
1953 ...	...	...	...	...	...	228
1952 ...	...	...	...	...	...	154
1951 ...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1950 ...	...	...	...	...	...	311
1949 and earlier ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,253
					Total ...	3,674

Other examinations were carried out in the Schools as follows :—

Re-examinations ...	...	...	...	...	1,083
Special Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	202
Nurses' Survey (7+ Group) ...	...	...	...	...	1,646
Retests for Vision ...	...	...	...	...	2,710
Foot Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	921

Other school work :—

Audiometer Tests ...	...	...	...	...	2,095
Total number of children immunised against					
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	3,431

If these numbers are compared with those in the reports of previous years it would appear that the 1962 figures are the highest. Some of this decrease is due to the selective technique which results in more time being spent on fewer but more needy children.

The numbers of immunisations have increased markedly, and the number of audiometer tests is still high.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITOR/SCHOOL NURSES

The Health Visitor/School Nurses have continued their many duties in the schools, in the clinics, and in the homes, with Clinic Nurses helping in the various clinics.

The total number of visits made by the School Nurses during the year was about the same as in 1963 :—

Visits to the schools ...	...	...	...	...	513
Visits to the homes ...	...	...	...	...	1,023

Foot inspections carried out in schools totalled 921, and as in previous years many verrucas were found. These were treated in the School Clinics, or by private doctors or chiropodists.

CLEANLINESS

Total number of cleanliness inspections in schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,774
Individual children infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424

Cleanliness Centres

During the year, 268 individual children attended the three clinics because of dirty heads, of which 250 were cleared; 24 children became reinfested; these were all completely cleared by the end of the year. 29 children attended with Scabies, all of whom were cleared. 57 baths were given. The Hygiene Assistant visited Park School (Day School for E.S.N. children) once a week.

SCHOOL MEDICAL CLINICS

The number of attendances of children at the School Medical Clinics is remarkably constant.

The Eye Specialist Clinics were continued twice a week, and the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist again attended once a month mainly for children with hearing difficulties.

The weekly Enuretic Clinic continued, and 170 individual children attended. At the end of the year 42 were waiting for a Bell mattress.

45 new cases were referred from the various Clinics to the Physiotherapy Department during the year—30 for Light treatment, 7 for special exercises, and 8 for breathing exercises. Some of these cases had come to the Clinic from General Practitioners, and some from the Chest Physician.

To assess children with suspected physical or mental handicaps, 174 examinations were carried out by the School Medical Officers under Sections 34 and 57 of the Education Act, 1944. This is done at any age after the child's second birthday to make sure that no child was missed who may need special education.

		1964	1963	1962
Attendances at Medical Clinics	...	10,010	10,133	10,674
Number of ailments treated	...	4,756	5,646	5,490

DETAILS OF CASES REQUIRING EXAMINATION, TREATMENT OR ADVICE AT THE MEDICAL CLINICS.

SKIN								
Diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
EYES								
Visual defects (including Squints)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923
External eye defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Glasses for repair or replacement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
EARS								
Deafness, earache etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
NOSE AND THROAT								
Catarrh, sore throat, tonsillitis etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
ORTHOPAEDIC								
Crippling defects, poor posture, flat feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
NERVOUS DISORDERS								
Stability (including Enuresis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
PSYCHOLOGICAL CASES								
Stability (including Enuresis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102

MEDICAL CASES

Including—Speech defects, Lymphatic Glands, Heart and Circulation,							
Chest and Lung defects, and miscellaneous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
SURGICAL CASES							
Including Injuries, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Abscesses, etc.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
OTHER EXAMINATIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS

416 children were examined to allow them to work out of school hours, most of them to deliver newspapers.

42 children were examined to permit them to take part in public entertainments, principally for the Tower Ballet.

There were 70 periodic examinations of boarded-out children during the year, by arrangement with the Children's Officer, and boarded-out children have also been examined and treated at the Clinic for minor ailments.

150 examinations were carried out on children home on holiday from residential schools, to make sure they would not carry any disease back to school.

99 candidates for Teachers' Training Colleges, and 6 newly-appointed teachers were examined, arrangements being made where necessary for chest examinations in the Chest Clinic at the Municipal Health Centre.

142 children were examined in the Clinics and Schools re fitness for physical education, swimming, boxing, walking tours etc.

SPECIALIST TREATMENT

The following cases were referred for specialist opinion to the Blackpool Victoria Hospital during the year, from the School Medical Clinics :—

Ear, Nose and Throat cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Tonsil and Adenoid operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Eye cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orthoptic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Orthopaedic cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Casualties and emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Breathing exercises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Preston Audiology Clinic

Only one child of school age required further investigation at this Clinic. This indicates the care taken with the assessment of pre-school children.

Spastics Society, London W.1.

Three children were referred to this Assessment Centre of the Spastics Society. Of these, two are in the Open Air School and one is having home tuition.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children treated as In-Patients at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	53
Children treated in the Orthopaedic Out-Patient Department at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	34
Orthopaedic cases seen in the School Clinic	...	...	...	58

HEART DEFECTS

At the routine medical inspections in schools, three children were found to require treatment for defects of heart and circulation, and nine were put under observation.

SPASTIC PARALYSIS

In Highfurlong School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
At home, having home tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

During the year, delicate and debilitated children received treatment in Convalescent Homes, as follows :—

West Kirby Convalescent Home	1
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

767 skin lesions were recorded at the Medical Clinics during the year (Impetigo, Septic Abrasions, Warts, Eczema, Verrucas, etc.)

VISUAL DEFECTS

Defects ascertained at Routine Medical Inspections in Schools were as follows :—

Number of children requiring refraction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Number for observation (slight defective vision)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Wearing suitable glasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Requiring retest	1

Nurses' Survey in Schools—Vision Testing

Number inspected	2,710
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REFRACTION CLINIC

(Held at Central School Clinic)

Number of children examined (including 13 young children referred from Infant Welfare Clinics for examination)	922
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
Number, already wearing spectacles, for whom no change of lens was prescribed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Number for whom spectacles were not advised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Number referred for Orthoptic treatment at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

The following is an analysis of the defects found among children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

Simple Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Simple Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hypermetropia with Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

At the Routine Medical inspections, 87 children were found to require treatment for nose and throat defects, and 183 children required observation for minor defects.

The total number of children who received treatment at the School Clinics was 85.

During the year, 859 children received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids at the Blackpool Victoria Hospital. 39 were referred from the School Clinics, and the remainder direct by their private practitioners. 85 children were admitted to the Hospital for other nose and throat defects.

EAR DEFECTS

During the year, 26 children were found at routine medical inspections in schools to be suffering from defects of the ear requiring treatment, as follows :—

Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Treatment of 241 children was carried out in the School Clinics during the year, as follows :—

Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Middle Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99

The Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist from Victoria Hospital continued to visit the Clinic once a month. Details of cases seen are as follows :—

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of children examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

Recommendations:

Examination under anaesthetic at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Treatment at Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
T. and A. operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Review and retest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Front seat in class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Referred to private doctor for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Referred to school medical clinic for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No further action at present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Audiometer Tests

Sweep tests for the 6+ age group were again carried out in schools to ascertain hearing defects as soon as possible. Children who show any hearing loss in the sweep test are seen and re-tested at the Central School Clinic by Miss Sandiford, the Specialist Teacher of the Deaf. They are then discussed with a School Medical Officer, and if necessary they are then referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, or to the Preston Audiology Clinic.

Number tested in the Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405
Number tested in the Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619

3,024

Schools :

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988
Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405
Number found to have defective hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334

Clinic :

Number of children tested—	New cases,	75)						
	Reviews	544)	...	...	...	...	...	6199
Number found to have defective hearing at first test and subsequently reviewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Treatment recommended :

Special tuition (lip reading lessons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
School for Partially Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Referred to E.N.T. Specialist Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

All children who show slight defective hearing in schools but not requiring any special treatment are kept under observation in the schools, and teachers are asked to note their progress; they are also reviewed periodically at the Clinic.

Partially Hearing children receiving special tuition

Fourteen children (seven boys and seven girls) received special tuition from Miss Sandiford in lip reading and speech. Their ages ranged from five to fourteen. Besides this very specialised work Miss Sandiford retested the children found at the sweep tests to require further investigation.

SPEECH CLINIC

In January the Department moved into accommodation at the new Central School Clinic. It is a big change from the semi-basement at the side of the Health Centre.

The work of the Speech Clinic continued without any changes of staff but the two Therapists have had to take on more of their own office work owing to shortage of clerical staff.

Treatment sessions have been held once weekly at the Open Air School and at Park School, where nine and fifteen children were seen respectively. One session weekly has also been spent in visiting the homes of two cerebral palsied children.

Details of attendances, types of speech defects and numbers of children referred to other departments can be seen from the figures.

A number of enuretic children have been found among stammerers and appropriate help obtained, but of children referred to other departments, perhaps the most noteworthy were a boy of five years who did not talk at all, and a very intelligent boy of four whose speech was so heavily overlaid with nasal tone that not a word could be understood. The former child was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic under whose care he remains. After a period of investigation he was diagnosed as autistic. The other child was referred to a Plastic Surgeon who advised operation to lengthen the soft palate. A marked improvement in speech resulted immediately. He still attends the Clinic for treatment.

Time during the day allows for thirteen children to be taken individually for thirty minutes but it has sometimes been expedient to have a few children attending together where mental age and defects are similar. We hope that group work may be beneficial, especially to certain stammerers.

Because there are two Therapists and the needs of school children can be adequately met, one weekly session has been used for the treatment of adults referred by Victoria Hospital. At present we have three cases of "stroke" and one of stammering, but there is likely to be a variety of voice disorders in the future.

Total attendances at Speech Clinic	3,591
Number of children receiving regular treatment at end of year	113

Analysis of cases receiving treatment

Stammer	7
Stammer and incorrect sounds	5
Incorrect sounds	69
Interdental Sigmatisation	18
Other defects	14
Total	113
Cases discharged during the year	83
New cases taken on	112
School visits during year—Park School, 287	
Highfurlong, 214	501
Home visits	70
Cases reviewed	94
Cases seen in Doctor's Clinic	153
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	5
Waiting list at end of year	28

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

A. Psychiatrist

Clinic sessions by Dr. Rogers, Consultant Child Psychiatrist	123
New cases seen by Dr. Rogers	115
Cases for supervision or therapy	309

B. Psychiatric Social Worker and Social Worker:

Home visits (new cases)	121
Clinic interviews (new cases)	52
Home visits (old cases)	650
Clinic interviews (old cases)	253
Social Histories completed	122

C. Educational Psychologist

Psychologists' interviews and tests in Clinic	215
School, Clinic and Office visits	221
Attendances for individual remedial and therapeutic work	10
Attendances for remedial and therapeutic groups sessions	42
Home visits	19
Remedial Teachers' discussion groups	5
Seven-plus Survey All seven-year-old children	

Dr. Rogers continued the three sessions per week as Consultant Child Psychiatrist, and this permanency of staff has consolidated the Child Guidance Clinic.

After having spent nine years at the Health Centre, Miss Halsall, Psychiatric Social Worker, left to go to New Zealand in November. We were all most sorry to see her go and her position is still vacant, though Mr. Douglas, the senior Mental Welfare Officer, is acting as part-time Psychiatric Social Worker.

Mr. Linsie joined the staff as Educational Psychologist in May 1964.

The Child Guidance Clinic acts as a consultative clinic to the School Medical Service. It is essentially a team of specialists advising on the best way of dealing with a problem.

Besides their functions in the Child Guidance Clinic, the Educational Psychologists form a school psychological service, and in this capacity, advise Head Teachers on purely educational matters.

There is, therefore, a highly trained staff to advise on the solution of problems, but sometimes it is not possible to carry out those solutions, due to the shortage of suitable places. For example residential accommodation, accommodation for maladjusted children as day scholars, and placement of some difficult children with communication problems.

The visits to Wennington Hall School by the members of the Child Guidance team have continued, and we had four social worker students attached to the Child Guidance Clinic, for their period of practical work, from the Universities.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The new Highfurlong School has been discussed in some detail in the foreword. The history of the Open Air School in Blackpool starts when the Ladies' Cricket Pavilion was used as a temporary school to help with the handicapped children, whose numbers had been increased by evacuees. After the war, this small school moved to the Bispham Sports Pavilion building, and despite the obviously growing need for better accommodation, it was not until this year that an adequate building could be provided.

The fine new buildings are designed for 100 children. Initially we had hoped to accommodate 120 children. At present there are 86 children in the School, but it must be remembered that even with fourteen empty places there are some classes which are full. It is the infant classes which are already becoming overcrowded.

Present number on roll							Boys	Girls
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Other Chest conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Spastic	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other Orthopaedic defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
							46	40
								Total 86

PARK SCHOOL

This School has continued to fulfil its extremely valuable role. It accommodates 180 subnormal children in nine classes, but does not admit children under the age of seven years. This age limit causes some difficulties, and may have to be reviewed.

Both the Special Schools are visited every week by the School Medical Officer administering schools. This visit provides an opportunity to have discussions between the Head Teacher and the Medical Officer. Five or six pupils are examined each week, and in this way each child is reviewed at least once a year, and any difficulty dealt with as soon as it becomes known.

WENNINGTON HALL

Blackpool shares this residential school for maladjusted boys with three other Authorities—Bury, Burnley and Barrow-in-Furness. The Hall is situated in very pleasant country near Kirkby Lonsdale. We have fifteen of the forty-five places. The fact that throughout the year the Hall is full shows that it fills a definite need. The length of stay is variable, but usually it is a long one.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year, there were 8 pupils receiving home tuition. This year's decrease is due mainly to the opening of Highfurlong School.

Details of children receiving home tuition

Blind and Partially Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paralysis of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arthritis of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broken Leg	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						8

CHEST CLINIC

Good co-operation exists between the Chest Physician and members of the School Health Service. This, of course, is a necessity for the efficient follow-up of results of Heaf testing of B.C.G.

B.C.G. VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS

No. offered B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	1,409
No. accepted	...	...	...	...	...	851
Percentage accepted	...	...	...	...	...	60.4
No. tested	plus 1 re-tested				...	844
No. negative	...	...	...	...	...	634
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	625
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	...	176
Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	...	20.8
No. positive X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	59
No. abnormal X-rays	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PHYSIOTHERAPY

No. of children referred by Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	21
No. of children referred by School Doctors	...	...	...	...	368
Breathing Exercises	...	...	...	...	88
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	268
Foot Exercises	...	...	...	...	34
Any other Exercises	...	...	...	...	32
No. of children seen by Doctor at Physiotherapy Clinic	...	...	...	...	126
Total attendance through the year	...	...	...	...	4,996

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	20	45	110	40
Whooping Cough	2	7	60	33
Measles	433	359	369	167
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	4	1	—
Sonne Dysentery	8	1	17	3
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—1
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—
Virus Pneumonia	—	—	—	—1

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

	Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND			
At home, having home tuition	1	—	1
In residential Schools	—	1	1
PARTIALLY SIGHTED			
In residential schools	1	—	1
Attending Day School for E.S.N. Children	1	—	1
Attending Open Air School	3	1	4
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools, under observation	3	2	5
DEAF			
In residential schools	4	2	6
Under school age, on waiting list for residential schools	2	—	2
PARTIALLY HEARING			
In residential schools	1	3	4
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools, under observation (including children having lip reading tuition)	42	47	89
Under school age	2	2	4
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED			
In Residential Schools	1	—	1
In Open Air School	15	18	33
In Day School for E.S.N. Children	1	—	1
At home, having home tuition	4	2	6
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools under observation	31	30	61
Under school age	16	9	25
DELICATE			
In Open Air School	25	20	45
At home having home tuition	1	—	1
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools, under observation	29	23	52
Under school age	2	3	5
DIABETIC			
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools, under observation	9	1	10

MALADJUSTED

In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
In Hostels, attending day Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Awaiting places	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL

In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
On waiting list for residential school	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
In Day Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	76	59	135
Mentally retarded, under school age	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8

EPILEPTIC (including Petit Mal)

In Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Attending Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Attending Day School for E.S.N. Children	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Attending Primary and Secondary Schools, under observation	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25

SPEECH

Attending Day School for E.S.N. Children	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Attending ordinary schools and having regular treatment at Speech Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	65	48	113
Under school age	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Number of pupils inspected at Routine Dental Inspection	...	...	...	...	15,660
Number of pupils inspected as Specials	...	...	...	...	728
Total	...	...	...	...	16,388
Number of pupils treated in Clinics	...	...	...	...	4,262
Total number of attendances made for treatment	...	...	...	...	8,403
Total number of general anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	...	2,385

During 1964 the Blackpool Local Authority Dental Clinics have had a full complement of staff, i.e. the equivalent of four full-time Dental Officers (three full-time Dental Officers and two Part-time Dental Officers) except for the last four months of the year. Mrs. D. Abbott resigned in August 1964. This caused a fall of 166 in the number of sessions devoted to treatment, the result of which was a reduction in the number of anaesthetics given for extraction.

The School Dental Service and the Private Practitioner's service of the National Health Service in Blackpool on the whole work harmoniously together and it is noted that a fair proportion of school children do receive treatment from private dentists.

The School Dental Officers are statutorily empowered to inspect every child attending a State aided school in their area, and in Blackpool this is done at approximately nine-monthly periods, and all treatment required can be offered to those accepting. Many children attend the Clinic for four to six monthly inspections, especially those from Grammar and High Schools.

The Local Authority may also play a larger part in Dental Health Education than the general Dental Service. Literature on Dental Health is given out at the Clinics, and the School Dentists explain to mothers and patients not only what they are doing, but also why the treatment is required. Dental Health Education is an

extremely slow process even under the most favourable conditions, the chief of which are continual school dental inspection of all the children in the area and the availability of treatment to those requiring it. An attempt was made at a recent conference of Chief Dental Officers and the Chief Dental Officer of the Department of Education and Science to persuade the Minister to organise a Dental Health campaign on a national scale similar to that relating to smoking and lung cancer. The Minister declined, at least for the present time. There was also a great deal of difference of opinion between Chief Dental Officers as to the effectiveness of Dental Health Education.

The care of the teeth is primarily the responsibility of the parents, who nowadays have equal opportunities of learning from the usual modern education media of the written word and the spoken ones of school nurses, health visitors and of films and television, but it must be stated that several television advertisements cause a great deal of damage to the dental health of children, in the many sweets, chocolates and such-like concoctions they advertise. Chief Dental Officers have all expressed their concern at this state of affairs.

In Blackpool, children are given a card by the teachers for their parents to sign before routine dental inspections; this card is given to the Dental Officer at the time of inspection and those who accept treatment are then informed if they actually require treatment or not. It has been found that teachers are more likely to see that these cards are returned, than by children being given the card at inspections, and in this respect and others I would like to thank the teachers for their help and co-operation given to the Dental Clinics.

There are of course many factors which affect the condition of the teeth, such as correct diet, especially of the mother, avoidance of sticky sweets causing decay, correct brushing of the teeth and gums, especially last thing at night; proper nasal breathing has a marked effect on the healthy condition of the gums. In areas where fluoride occurs naturally in the water the incidence of dental decay is considerably lower than in others which have not. The addition of one part per million of fluoride ions to the drinking water is now advocated in most areas, although the effect will not be apparent for some years, since it is the forming teeth that are chiefly affected and the milk dentition is largely calcified at birth, while the first permanent molars which appear in the mouth at about six years of age begin to calcify at birth.

Considerably more statistical details are now required to be kept by the Local Authorities, which collectively should prove useful and indicate trends or changes in dental disease and treatment among children. It is obvious that nowadays many more teeth are filled than, say, ten years ago, both in the school service and the general dental service of the National Health Service and the ratio of teeth extracted to teeth filled has been reversed, at least among the younger generation.

I should like to thank the Health and Education Committees for giving me the opportunity of attending the refresher courses and other meetings arranged by the British Dental Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, though it is often difficult to obtain a place on these since the numbers are limited. The one-day meetings held at six-monthly intervals alternatively at Manchester and Wakefield between Chief Dental Officers from Lancashire and Yorkshire have proved to be very interesting and useful, and such meetings and conferences cannot help but be beneficial to the school dental service as a whole and in individual areas.

In Blackpool at a dental inspection it is usual to mark a child as, "No treatment required," marked on the Dental Record chart as "O" "D.N.R." or "treatment required" which is marked with a "G" for extractions or "V" for fillings or treatment other than extractions. The D.N.R. classification means defective but not referred; this covers children who have milk teeth decayed which are not giving trouble, but are retained, to keep erupting second teeth in their proper place, or other children who have carious six-year-old molars which it is intended to extract

later for orthodontic purposes, thus the D.N.R. group represents the difference between those “ requiring treatment ” and those referred for treatment, and it will be obvious that while in Infants and Junior Departments there may be quite a large number who are unsound but not referred for treatment, in the Senior schools, among the older age groups especially, anyone who requires treatment is referred and advised to get attention as soon as possible.

In the statistical table a mouth in which one small filling is needed is counted the same as one which is neglected and has gross sepsis present, in other words “ requiring treatment ” gives no indication of the amount of treatment required to restore dental fitness. There is noticeably more conservative work done in the mouths of children attending Grammar or High Schools, either by the Local Authority or private dentists, than in those of other children of similar ages.

ORTHODONTIC SERVICE 1964

The Orthodontic Service of the Local Authority continues to function in harmony with the General Dental Practitioners and so long as the patient is receiving regular dental attention then the Orthodontic Service is available for all school children under the Local Authority.

The only criterion in the selection of patients is that the child wants the treatment to be done after careful explanation to the child of what the treatment involves, thus cases of discontinued treatment are relatively low.

The School Service is self-contained in so far as all Oral Surgery cases are dealt with by the Orthodontist, as also are all cases with mouth lesions of a general origin.

Consultees are classified as :—

1. Accepted for Orthodontic treatment.
2. Extractions advised and this rectifies the irregularity.
3. Those which will rectify if left to nature.
4. Others. These include lesions of the mouth, fractured teeth, oral cases etc.

Only cases under 1 above go to completion or discontinued treatment.

No. of cases accepted under 1 above	...	...	...	...	109
No. of cases seen under 2 above	...	...	...	...	77
No. of cases seen under 3 above	...	...	...	...	9
No. of cases seen under 4 above	...	...	...	...	119
No. of cases discontinued	...	...	...	...	9
No. of cases completed	...	...	...	...	113
Appliances, removable	...	...	...	...	70
Appliances, fixed	...	...	...	...	39
X-rays	...	...	...	...	135

MARSHALL SMITH
 Chief Dental Officer

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(Excluding Dental Inspection and Treatment)

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January 1965, ... 17,735.

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected				Pupils found to require treatment (excluding Dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1960 and later	80	80	100	—	—	—	14	14
1959	1,020	1,017	99.71	3	0.29	8	140	148
1958	377	377	100	—	—	—	42	41
1957	68	67	98.53	1	1.47	2	—	2
1956	46	46	100	—	—	1	1	2
1955	39	39	100	—	—	—	5	5
1954	57	54	94.74	3	5.26	6	22	28
1953	228	226	99.13	2	0.87	6	20	24
1952	154	154	100	—	—	2	16	12
1951	41	41	100.	—	—	1	7	8
1950	311	309	99.36	2	0.64	17	14	31
1949 and earlier	1,253	1,251	99.84	2	0.16	28	47	70
TOTAL	3,674	3,661	99.64	13	0.35	71	328	385

Table B—Other Inspections

A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	202
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,083
				Total	...
					1,285

Table C—Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	29,774
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	423
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Table A.—Periodic Inspections

NOTE.—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. This Table also includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease						PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
							Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	O	4	11	8	4	11	8	23	2
							14	7	10	31	—
5	Eyes (a) Vision	T	O	8	28	35	8	28	35	71	2
							6	145	59	210	—
		T	O	8	—	3	8	—	3	11	—
							5	5	4	14	—
		T	O	2	1	—	2	1	—	3	—
							2	1	1	4	—
6	Ears (a) Hearing	T	O	7	1	6	7	1	6	14	—
							16	5	15	36	—
		T	O	3	1	1	3	1	1	5	—
							30	—	11	41	—
		T	O	4	2	1	4	2	1	7	—
							8	—	11	19	—
7	Nose and Throat	T	O	49	5	33	49	5	33	87	—
							101	7	75	183	—
8	Speech	T	O	8	—	10	8	—	10	18	—
							19	1	11	31	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	O	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
							16	2	9	27	—
10	Heart	T	O	2	—	1	2	—	1	3	—
							5	1	3	9	—
11	Lungs	T	O	8	3	8	8	3	8	19	19
							41	8	40	89	—
12	Development (a) Hernia	T	O	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
							2	2	1	5	—
	(b) Other	T	O	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	—
							15	3	14	32	—
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture	T	O	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
							1	5	1	7	—
	(b) Feet	T	O	2	4	2	2	4	2	8	—
							8	7	9	24	—
	(c) Other	T	O	1	2	5	1	2	5	8	11
							10	11	31	52	—
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	T	O	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
							7	—	1	8	—
	(b) Other	T	O	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
							5	4	8	17	—
15	Psychological (a) Development	T	O	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	147
							8	2	4	14	—
	(b) Stability	T	O	40	4	30	40	4	30	74	—
							37	4	46	87	—
16	Abdomen	T	O	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	—
							4	2	13	19	—
17	Other	T	O	8	9	14	8	9	14	31	16
							8	15	22	45	—

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Errors of refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	...	...	...	923
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	...	...	...	441

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—							
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	938
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided
with hearing aids—

*(a) in 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

* A pupil recorded under (a) above is not recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	183

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	742
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	796

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

					<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	...	...	...	...	189

Table F.—Speech Therapy

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	82

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

						<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments (surgical)	...	...	...	...	825
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	2
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	625
(d)	Other than (a), (b) and (c) above :—					
	Medical	...	...	...	...	394
	Nervous System	...	...	...	...	13
	Development	...	...	...	...	174
	Psychological	...	...	...	...	102
	Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	75
	Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	2,394
Total (a) to (d)						<hr/> 4,604 <hr/>

PART IV **DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT** **BY THE AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR**

(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work

I	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—				
	(i) At periodic Inspections	...	15,660*		
	(ii) As Specials	...	728	Total (I)	... 16,388
II	Number found to require treatment	...			... 10,191
III	Number offered treatment	...			... 6,019
IV	Number actually treated	...			... 4,262

(b) Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)

(Note.—Figures relating to orthodontics are not to be included in Section (b))

I	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c)(i) below	...	...	...	...	8,403
II	Half-days devoted to—					
	(i) Periodic (School) Inspections	...	105			
	(ii) Treatment	...	1,599	Total (II)	...	1,704
III	(i) Permanent Teeth	...	7,632			
	(ii) Temporary Teeth	...	93	Total (III)	...	7,725
IV	Number of Teeth filled—					
	(i) Permanent Teeth	...	6,794			
	(ii) Temporary Teeth	...	93	Total (IV)	...	6,887
V	Extractions—					
	(i) Permanent Teeth	...	1,109			
	(ii) Temporary Teeth	...	4,639	Total (V)	...	5,748
VI	(i) Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions	...	2,385			
	(ii) Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by—					
	(a) Dentists	...	486			
	(b) Medical Practitioners	...	—	Total (VI)	...	486
VII	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...				24
VIII	Other operations—					
	(i) Crowns	...	—			
	(ii) Inlays	...	—			
	(iii) Other treatment	...	1,348	Total (VIII)	...	1,348

(c) Orthodontics

I	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...				1,308
II	Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...				213
III	Cases commenced during the year	...				109
IV	Cases brought forward from the previous year	...				219
V	Cases completed during the year	...				157
VI	Cases discontinued during the year	...				9
VII	Number of pupils treated by means of appliances...	...				128
VIII	Number of removable appliances fitted	...				88
IX	Number of fixed appliances fitted	...				43
X	Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	...				—

* Also inspected (i.e. subsequent inspections) 1,890 Requiring treatment 1,374 Offered treatment 645.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ORGANISERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1964

Physical Education is now an accepted part of the general education of a child. To-day the belief, that to truly educate a child, subjects should be integrated and not taught in separate pigeon holes, is becoming more common. Physical Education is part of this integration. This applies to methods of presentation of lessons as well as the subject matter itself.

Physical Education is a subject of wide variety, which in the schools takes the form of a mixture of creative work, well established activities of the objective nature and experiments in the less familiar sports. Thus its limits are boundless.

External pressure through advertising, television influence and educational demands make a very full time consuming programme. Hence the problem in the schools is not what activities to put into the curriculum but what to leave out. Choice to both staff and pupils is essential, both in subject and subject matter, to gain the maximum benefit from the physical education syllabus. The result of this is that no two schools follow exactly the same pattern but their work is geared to the needs of the pupils in connection with the facilities and opportunities available. These opportunities are gradually increasing and as facilities improve it is hoped that a wider range of syllabus per school will be available.

Primary Schools

In spite of numerous staff changes and the employment of part-time and supply staff, satisfactory progress has been made in consolidating the Physical Education programme in all primary schools, with the exception of one school, where the hall has had to be taken over temporarily as a classroom. In this particular school, an alternative programme has been arranged entirely out of doors, but being dependent on weather conditions, the standard of achievement is certain to suffer until such time as the hall again becomes available for the physical education lesson.

Many teachers returning to the profession after an absence of some years are new to many aspects of the Modern Educational Gymnastics approach, but are rapidly becoming familiar with this method of presentation.

The syllabus includes, as well as Educational Gymnastics, Modern Educational Dance, Country Dancing, Games, and, for pupils of Junior, but not infant age, swimming.

Junior Games and Swimming

As always, Association Football remains the most popular game for boys, and Netball for girls. A quite high standard of achievement has now been realised by pupils in these games, and a large number of inter-school fixtures are regularly held.

Softball, rounders, stoolball and many other minor games and games skill form part of the games syllabus. During the first half of the Summer term, a considerable proportion of the games time was devoted to training in athletic skills, culminating in the School's own Sports Day and in the very keenly contested Inter-Schools Sports Meeting, where even better performances than previously were recorded.

Swimming instruction for both boys and girls formed part of the Physical Education Syllabus in all Junior Schools. Regular weekly periods of instruction for a good number of the third and fourth year age groups were arranged throughout the year, winter and summer, for the majority of schools. The remaining schools took swimming only during the summer months. Limitation of swimming bath facilities permitted only one or two schools to send children in their second year in the Junior School. Some 50% of children were able to swim 25 yards on leaving the Junior School, an improvement on previous years, and a considerable proportion of children were water-borne and able to swim several strokes, if not 25 yards.

Secondary Girls

The pattern of Physical Education in the Secondary Schools follows very closely to that pursued in 1963. On seeing the work done in schools it is apparent that most girls enjoy their physical lessons and that a good personal standard of work is achieved in many cases.

At the younger age range a variety of subjects are taught with this thought in mind . . . "That if a person is to be physically adequate, it is necessary to have concord of the body with an awareness and feeling for movement."

At the older end of the age range the staff concerned continue to interest pupils in an ever growing variety of activities, allowing for specialist coaching in certain fields.

Gymnastics

Gymnastics continues to play a major part in the training of girls in their physical development, with an ever increasing urge to raise the personal standard of each individual.

Tasks are set to help the girls to develop versatility, adaptability, inventiveness and skilfulness in objective movements.

The good achievements of this work are evident in the gymnastic competitions and demonstrations held annually.

Dance

Dance among girls in some form has been alleged to be the most popular form of activity. The various varieties taught—National Country Dance Ballroom Dance and Modern Educational Dance—give a wide scope in the field of expressive movement.

Dance is essentially a creative art, which has not yet been explained to its full extent in our schools, but it is pleasing to see a gradual widening of this subject.

Games

It has been said that the major team games are diminishing in popularity but this is not evident in the Blackpool Schools, where there is still much keenness in inter-school competitions in both Winter and Summer Games. Thanks go to individual staff for this continued enthusiasm and a good standard of play in the games is maintained.

Netball

The inter-schools netball league flourished as previously—the end of the season again brought a one-day Netball Rally with an introduction of an over 15 age group competition.

Hockey

Hockey is still popular among the few who continue to strive against hazards of the English weather and thus often bad pitches.

The tournament, started last season, again took place and was well supported by Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools in the area.

Rounders

A game enjoyed by many in school but not enhanced by inter-school competition.

Tennis

Tennis continues to flourish in the few schools who are the proud possessors of tennis courts in reasonable quantity. In these schools the game is played with enthusiasm.

In the less fortunate schools the game is virtually non-existent as a visit to public courts on an average of once a fortnight does not encourage young players.

Secondary Schools (Boys)

The Physical Education syllabus in Secondary Schools now covers a wide range of activities and is continually broadening, the two main limiting factors being :—

- (a) sufficient equipment and facilities to meet these broadening needs.
- (b) sufficient trained teaching staff available to carry out a comprehensive syllabus of this nature, when it is hoped that older pupils will have the option of specialising in activities of their choice.

In one or two schools, outdoor activity pursuits have been included in the syllabus for older pupils in school time, but many specialised activities of this nature, have, for the reasons mentioned, to be developed as “ Club ” activities after normal school hours.

The syllabus in secondary schools caters for the physical development of all pupils in the lower and middle school by means of Educational Gymnastics, Swimming and major and minor games. In the upper school the content of the programme is then maintained as far as is possible to enable these pupils to reach a good standard in those activities in which they find that they are most skilful and from which they derive the most satisfaction and enjoyment.

Secondary Games (Boys)

Individual skills, team work and team tactics are developed throughout the Secondary School age range in the following games :—

Association Football, Rugby Union Football, Basketball, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Fives, Badminton and Volleyball.

The majority of these games (except Fives) are taught in most secondary schools. In some schools, however, either only one, and sometimes two out of the three major winter games are taught, this being largely determined by existing facilities at particular schools.

(a) Association Football

This code of football is the most popular of the major winter games in nearly all secondary schools, and a high standard of performance was reached in all schools. Inter-school matches were played out of normal school hours throughout the winter, leagues for four ages in our secondary schools being arranged by the Blackpool and District Secondary Schools' Football Association catering for a large number of boys in representative matches. The Town Team competed very successfully in the English Schools Competition.

(b) Rugby Union Football

Rugby Union football is played in 5 schools in addition to soccer and in these schools representative inter-school matches are usually arranged to alternate with soccer fixtures. At the Grammar School, rugger, as well as hockey is played throughout the winter.

(c) Basketball

This game is becoming more popular year by year. The standard of play at one of the schools is particularly high and it is hoped that this standard will stimulate other schools. Boys from the Town Team represented the North of England.

(d) Boxing

This sport is included in the Physical Education syllabus of two schools, in which members of staff have a special interest in the sport. The high standard of coaching and control evident in these schools is seen in the annual inter-house tournaments arranged.

(e) Cricket

This game is not as popular as it used to be, but along with athletics, it remains the game which is coached and played most throughout the summer term. At two schools a very high standard was reached throughout the age ranges of these schools.

(f) Tennis

Tennis continues to gain in popularity as a major summer game at the expense of cricket. With the provision of additional facilities, a good deal more progress could be made. All boys' schools except one are handicapped by having no tennis courts and are dependent on a limited number of courts which the Parks Department are able to make available.

(g) Hockey

Hockey is now established as a major winter game at 2 schools and provides an acceptable alternative to rugger and soccer for many pupils.

Athletics

Training and competition in athletics forms one of the major activities during the Summer term especially in Secondary Schools. Regular training sessions throughout the winter are also arranged for selected pupils in the older age range.

A very high standard of general and individual performance was reached, and records continued to be broken. In addition to the Annual Inter-Schools Championship, athletic matches between individual schools were arranged, as it is felt that the essence of athletics is competition, and that for many pupils, coaching and training is stimulated all the more by this regular competition.

Once again both the Blackpool Boys' Team and the Blackpool Girls' Team were successful in winning the Lancashire Schools' Championships.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

(a) Archery

A popular activity in one school.

(b) Dinghy Sailing and Canoeing

During the year, four single seater canoes together with ancillary equipment and a canoe trailer were presented to the Local Education Authority by the North Western Counties Physical Education Association in appreciation of the facilities granted by the Local Education Authority in connection with the Blackpool Easter School of Physical Education. Already good use has been made of these canoes by schools and youth clubs in the Borough.

In addition one secondary school possesses 3 Heron Class sailing dinghies and sailing and canoeing at this school has reached quite an advanced stage.

(c) Badminton

The majority of secondary schools play badminton as a regular club activity.

(d) Camping

This outdoor activity remains as popular as ever and the demand for the tents belonging to the Education Committee continues to grow heavier. During the year additional tents were purchased, bringing the total of tents on stock to 85, 9 of which were lightweight units, which units include groundsheets, sleeping bags, canteens, stoves, water carriers, etc.

All of these tents were in fairly constant use during the summer months and especially so during the Whitsuntide and Summer holiday periods, when demand exceeded available supply.

Several schools held an annual school camp in several parts of the country.

(e) The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

Several pupils have taken an interest in the scheme and several Bronze and Silver Awards have been gained. David Copeland, an old boy of Palatine School, received his Gold Award at Buckingham Palace in July.

(f) Swimming

Requirements for school swimming periods per week still exceed the number of periods available at the existing bath facilities.

The overall standard of individuals continues to improve, but the percentage of non-swimmers both in the Primary and Secondary Schools is still too high.

Attendances during the Year 1964

The total attendances at all three baths was 110,918 for the 12 months of 1964. But owing to the closure of the Cocker Street Baths from 3rd October, 1964, to over the year end there was a drop in the number of classes by 183. Thus the increase of attendances for 1964 of 10,330 pupils means that the average percentage of pupils per class has been greatly increased.

Summary of Attendances

	Classes	Pupils
Derby Baths	1,268	37,562
Cocker Street	901	31,294
Lido Swimming Pool	1,431	42,062
	<hr/> 3,690	<hr/> 110,918

Comparison of Attendances over the Past Five Years

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
104,369	105,213	105,896	100,588	110,918

Swimming Certificates

Swimming Certificates awarded during the year amounted to 2,395. This is a considerable increase on the previous year.

In addition, schools continue to encourage pupils to take examinations of the Royal Life Saving Society and the Amateur Swimming Association.

Certificates Issued during the Year 1964

Schools—Girls

	Learners	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Totals
Baines Endowed J. ...	10	1	—	—	11
Bispham Endowed J. ...	9	9	—	—	18
Claremont Junior ...	13	19	—	—	32
Claremont S. Girls ...	64	41	13	8	126
Grange Park J. ...	38	6	—	—	44
Hawes Side J. ...	16	7	—	—	23
Highfield S. ...	14	15	8	—	37
Holy Family J. ...	31	7	—	—	38
Layton J. ...	22	3	—	—	25
Norbreck J. ...	46	13	—	—	59
Our Lady J. ...	22	12	2	—	36
Palatine Senior ...	104	52	29	7	192
Park ...	2	2	1	—	5
Revoe J. ...	44	16	—	—	60
Roseacre J. ...	31	18	—	—	49

	Learners	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Totals
Stanley J.	32	5	—	—	37
St. Catherine's R.C. S.	—	—	3	—	3
St. Columba's J. ...	29	12	—	—	41
St. George's	23	12	5	—	40
St. John's C.E. J. ...	6	3	—	—	9
St. John Vianney J. ...	23	11	—	—	34
St. Kentigern's J. ...	26	5	—	—	31
St. Nicholas J.	6	3	—	—	9
St. Wilfrid's J.	19	6	—	—	25
Thames Road J.	29	16	3	—	48
Tyldesley S.	37	33	10	5	85
Waterloo J.	29	12	—	—	41
	725	339	74	20	1,158

Schools—Boys

	Learners	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Totals
Arnold J.	31	10	—	—	41
Arnold S.	17	7	9	—	33
Baines Endowed J. ...	20	3	—	—	23
Bispham Endowned J.	10	11	—	—	21
Claremont J.	17	19	—	—	47
Grammar	—	16	4	—	20
Grange Park J.	53	20	—	—	73
Hawes Side J.	32	12	—	—	44
Highfield Secondary ...	38	29	11	9	87
Holy Family J.	24	6	—	—	30
Layton J.	29	12	—	—	41
Norbreck J.	43	30	2	—	75
Our Lady J.	23	9	1	—	33
Palatine S.	80	61	61	15	217
Park	3	3	5	1	12
Revoe J.	45	28	—	—	73
Roseacre J.	23	16	—	—	39
Stanley	23	10	—	—	33
St. Columba's J.	26	6	—	—	32
St. George's S.	31	12	4	—	47
St. John's C.E. J.	7	6	—	—	13
St. John Vianney J. ...	16	17	—	—	33
St. Kentigern's J.	19	4	9	—	32
St. Nicholas J.	8	4	—	—	12
St. Wilfrid's J.	5	3	1	—	9
Thames Road J.	27	20	—	—	47
Tyldesley S.	20	13	9	—	42
Waterloo J.	28	11	—	—	39
	698	398	116	25	1,237

Winter Gardens Shield—Girls

Winners—Layton Primary School 90.9%.

Tower Shield—Boys

Winners—Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Cuthbert's R.C. School 87.5%.

These shields are awarded to Junior Schools with the highest percentage of fourth year girls and boys, respectively able to swim a distance of 25 yards.

Swimming Galas

These continue to be an enjoyable feature of a school year and as in previous years all Secondary Schools held their own or combined Galas.

A high standard of swimming was witnessed in the keen competition of the combined schools Gala.

Our thanks go to those who each week give willingly of their time to train boys and girls for the Town Team. Blackpool again entered teams in all the Lancashire School Galas.

Open Air School Swimming Class

We again are most grateful to Mr. Quinlan, the Manager of the Norbreck Hydro, for so readily granting the facilities of the swimming pool at the Hydro for the teaching of this special class of handicapped children, which has been held throughout the year.

Playing Fields

During the year the St. Catherine's R.C. School fields came into use, and one additional soccer pitch was made available at Bispham Playing Fields, owned by the Education Committee. Plans were also approved for the new playing fields at the Grammar School, and it is hoped to start work on the preparation of these fields next Spring.

All school playing fields have been excellently maintained by the Parks Department and good use, on an organised basis, has been made of all the playing fields by Youth Clubs and other organisations.

Further Training of Teachers

During the year, the following teacher-training courses were held :—

1. The twenty-fifth Annual Easter School of Physical Education was held from Easter Saturday until the following Saturday.
801 teachers, physical education organisers and physical education lecturers attended the 26 courses offered in a wide range of physical education activities.
2. A one-session course on Netball in Junior Schools.
3. A one-session course in Educational Dance for infant teachers.
4. A three session course on Secondary Indoor activities.
5. Lecture/Demonstrations at various Junior Schools dealing with the physical education lesson in the Junior School age group.
6. A four-session course on Netball coaching.
7. A four-session course on National Dance in the Junior School.

Cavalcade of Sport

The 14th Annual Cavalcade of Sport was again held at the Tower Circus during March, with the usual matinee performance for school children. The programme consisted of a wide variety of items which included all age range of pupils.

We realise that the presentation of this event is entirely dependent on the un-failing co-operation of the Head Teachers, Staff and Parents of the children and to those members of the public who are always prepared to support us. To all these people the Blackpool Sports Council is most grateful.

The Blackpool Schools' Sports Council

The Council, to which all the constituent Sports Associations of our Blackpool schools are affiliated, continued to play an important and very energetic part in all out-of-school sports activities. A full programme of inter-school fixtures was arranged by the nine affiliated associations. As a result of these and other activities, notably the Annual Cavalcade of Sport, the Council is responsible for providing the financial means whereby all pupils of our Blackpool Schools are given the opportunity of competing in various sporting activities at County and National level.

1,500 copies of the Council's Handbook, giving rules of the Associations and fixture lists, were sold in schools. The Secretaries' reports of the various Associations are included under the next heading.

REPORTS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSOCIATIONS, BLACKPOOL SCHOOLS' SPORTS COUNCIL

Blackpool Primary Schools' Football Association

(Hon. Secretary : Mr. G. E. Pearson, St. Columba's Junior School)

Two leagues have been in operation in Primary Schools' Football during the past 1964/65 season and were comprised as follows :

North Section — 9 teams

South Section — 9 teams

Each Saturday morning 200 boys have been engaged in competitive football and in order to practise the teams at least a further 200 boys have been engaged in after school practice matches. Some schools have played a reserve team in addition and these teams have played friendly matches.

An annual knock-out competition has been held. The final of this competition always takes place towards the end of the Spring term and is the chief event of the season. At the conclusion of this match medals and trophies are awarded to teams which have been the most successful during the season and are presented by some sporting personality.

The Honours List for 1964/65 season was as follows :

Knock-out Competition	St. John Vianney (Winners) Claremont (Runners-up)
North Section	Layton (Winners) Revoe (Runners-up)
South Section	St. Wilfrid's (Winners) Stanley (Runners-up)

For the first time for a number of years an inter-town fixture was arranged with a team from Southport. Both the home and away games were very enjoyable and some good football was played. Blackpool won both games.

Blackpool Schools' Basketball Association

(Hon. Secretary : Mr. B. Jones, Montgomery)

Throughout the season the Association have run fixtures at under 15 and under 14 level. Seven schools took part in the under 15 section and four schools in the under 14 section. The general standard of the basketball played is not very high and it is hoped that the introduction of under 14 fixtures will help to improve matters.

In the National Competition the under 15 team beat Sheffield City in the first round and lost to Salford—the eventual competition winners in the second round.

Blackpool and District Secondary Schools' Netball League

(Hon. Secretary : Mrs. M. J. Hall, Highfield)

There are now nine schools in the Netball league. The winner this year, for the first time was St. George's with 44 points, runner-up Montgomery with 36 points.

The same schools competed in a tournament at the end of the season at Hodgson Secondary Modern as the weather deteriorated throughout the morning, their Sports Hall proved invaluable. The winner was St. George's and the runner-up was Hodgson.

In addition a tournament was held for Under 17 teams ; Highfield, St. George's, Palatine, St. Catherines, Hodgson and Montgomery entering teams. The winner was Hodgson and the runner-up Montgomery.

Town Team

The team played 2 tournaments at Liverpool and 2 at Manchester throughout the season and had moderate success, finally losing to Liverpool and Manchester in each tournament.

Blackpool Secondary Schools' Athletic Association

(Hon. Secretary : Mrs. S. Beckett, Arnold Girls')

The Blackpool Schools' Athletic Association had once again a full and successful season. The season opened with the Inter Schools' Cross Country Championships and teams were entered for the Lancashire Schools Cross Country Championships held at Oldham on 22nd February.

In the Lancashire Schools' Athletic Championships held at Kirkby on 20th June, 1965, both the boys' team and the girls' team won the Championships. In addition Blackpool were the first winners of the Kirkby Trophy awarded for the highest Field Events aggregate. As a result of their performances eight girls and eight boys were chosen to represent Lancashire in the Triangular Match with Cheshire and Staffordshire and two girls and one boy were chosen to represent Lancashire in the All England Championships at Hendon.

The Inter School Sports were held at Stanley Park on 8th July and the meeting was a very successful one. The season ended with a Triangular Match with Blackburn and Manchester Schools, Blackpool being winners in both the boys and girls events.

Blackpool Schools' Swimming Association

(Hon. Secretary : Mr. B. Wilson, Tyldesley)

The Association has successfully completed another year of activities. As usual the presentation of the Cavalcade of Sport at the Tower Circus was the first event of the year. For the first time no "outside" items were included in the programme. The general opinion was that it was a highly successful and entertaining Cavalcade.

The Lancashire Schools' Championships for swimming and diving were held in June, July and September and those swimming gave of their best. There was a particularly good entry of 15 competitors in the Diving events and the results especially in the junior competitions, were heartening.

Representation in the Lancashire team was rather lower this year with two boys and one girl being selected. One of the boys, Paul Lucas of Tyldesley, was chosen as reserve for Division II in the English Schools' National Championships held at Grimsby.

In July the association entertained a team of swimmers from Transvaal who were on a tour of England. The gala at Derby Baths in which the Transvaal swimmers competed against Division II, and a team from Yorkshire (Division III) produced some of the best swimming seen in Blackpool, in 1964. The Transvaal team had its closest match of its tour winning by one point. It is a pity the event was not better supported by the Blackpool public. A tremendous amount of work was put into the arrangements for entertaining the Transvaal and Yorkshire swimmers by the Associations' Officials and they are grateful for the generous accommodation provided by parents and friends.

The Inter-Schools' Gala in October was its usual enthusiastically supported success. New individual medley events were introduced in two age-groups and proved worthwhile both for the swimmers and spectators.

We were pleased to have as our chief guests the Mayoress, Mrs. Ashworth and Deputy Mayoress, Mrs. Fairclough.

Again the champion boys' school is Palatine with a magnificent victory over their nearest rivals, Highfield. Claremont again won the girls' championship well ahead of Elmslie in second place. As we have come to expect more records were broken.

This year our Chairman, Mr. R. E. Astley, was installed as Chairman of the Lancashire Schools Swimming Association and also took office as Chairman of Division II—honours which he richly deserved and which we are proud he achieved.

In conclusion, the thanks of the Association were recorded for all those who have helped its activities during the year.

Blackpool and District Secondary Schools' Football Association

(Hon. Secretary : Mr. J. J. Waters, St. John Vianney Secondary)

The Team Manager for this season was Mr. J. Moore of Palatine School. He organised a pre-season training schedule and intensive coaching prior to the first match of the season. This was at Accrington in the Lancashire Schools' Cup Competition. To our consternation we were defeated in extra time. At no time during the game did our boys show the form we know they were capable of.

This set-back made us more determined to do well in the English Schools' Trophy Competition and we were successful against St. Helens, Middleton and our old friends Accrington. This last match was a triumph on Bloomfield Road, unfortunately before a small crowd. The draw in the Competition proper took us to Nottingham on the Notts County Ground. Whether it was the travelling or the splendid lunch before the game—we were defeated 5—1.

However, our chances in the subsidiary competition the Woodhead Cup were deemed to be bright. We were the holders of this trophy and were determined to retain it. Our first opponents were Bootle and they proved to be our last for they defeated Blackpool 2—1. This was a game similar in every respect to the first one of the season against Accrington.

It was inconceivable that we should be beaten by Bootle after having had such a good run in the English Competition but the boys just did not produce a match winning blend and so we said good-bye to competition football for season 1964—65.

Eighteen boys were signed on and formed the Blackpool representatives. The captain was Graham Postlethwaite of Baines Grammar School and he was chosen to represent Lancashire Boys at Preston versus Cheshire Boys. A party of supporters went to Preston to support Graham and lend him their vocal encouragement.

A party of supporters also went to Goodison Park to the England v. Scotland Schoolboy International.

The present under 14's team, again managed by Mr. Moore were expected to win back the George Ford Memorial Cup but they suffered defeat at the hands of our old enemy, Preston. In fairness to the boys they had a weakened and re-organised team due to school demands and illness. I feel sure that if a fully representative side of our star players could have been fielded we would have been successful.

At all times the boys were well behaved, splendid in victory and defeat. They upheld the traditions of schoolboy football in Blackpool and District Secondary Schools.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Organisers of Physical Education wish to tender their sincere thanks and appreciation to all members of the Education Committee, the Parks Committee, the Baths Committee, the Tower and Winter Gardens Company, the Staff of the School Health Service, Her Majestys' Inspectors of Physical Education (Miss E. G. Pollard and Mr. C. M. Melanefy), the Directors of Blackpool Football Club, the Committees of the Fylde and of the Thornton-Cleveleys Rugby Union Football Clubs, the officials of the Blackpool Keidokwai and Karate Club, the Directors of Blackpool Cricket Club, and Parent/Teacher/Friends' Association.

The Organisers also wish to record their appreciation of all the help given by the Chief Education Officer and his Staff, and the Head Teachers and Assistant Teachers of the Local Education Authority, without whose help and enthusiasm no lasting success could be achieved.

Miss A. H. BRANDRICK,
N. W. BROUGHTON.